

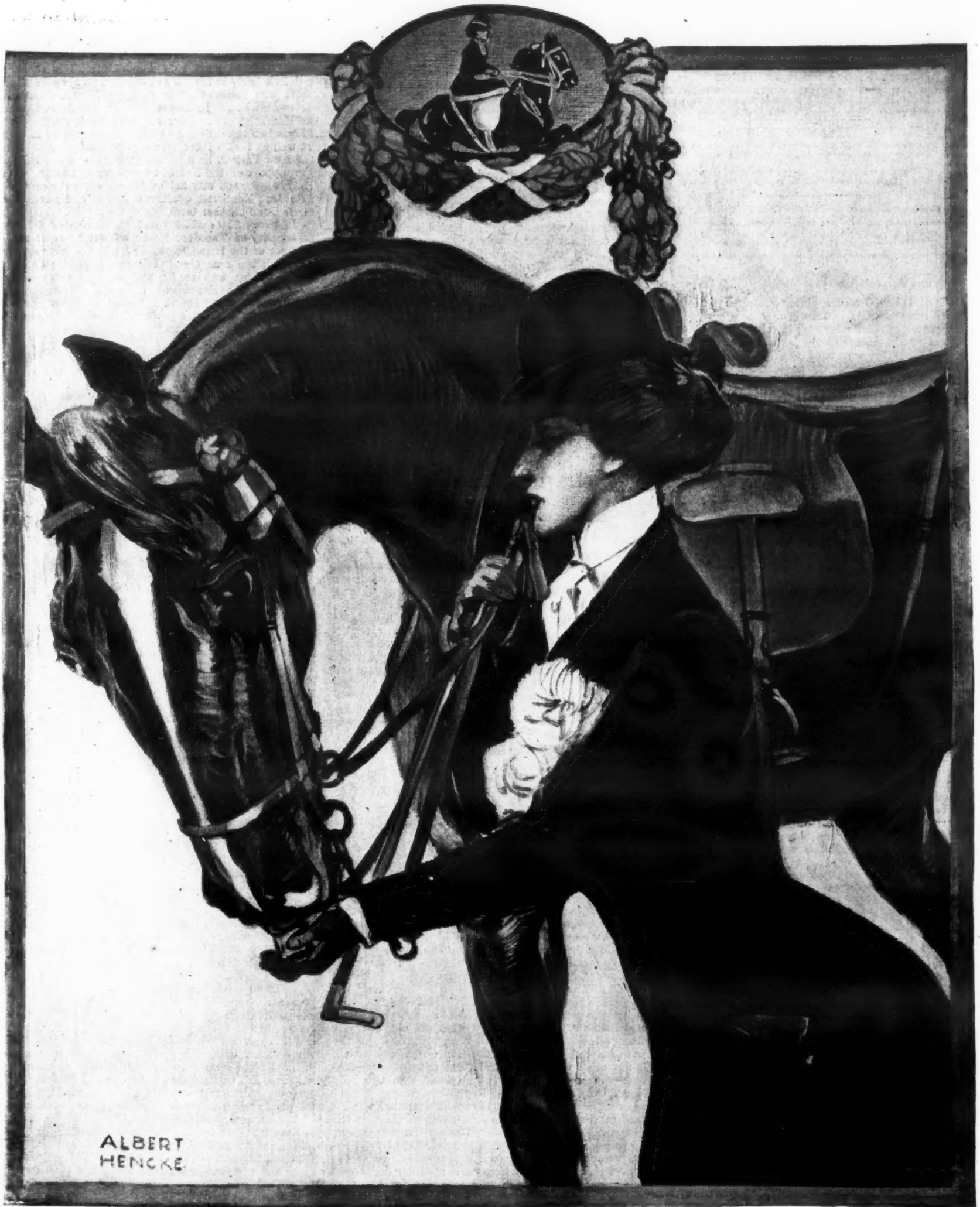
COBALT, THE WONDERFUL NEW SILVER CITY.

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NOVEMBER 22, 1906

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LESLIE'S WEEKLY



HORSE SHOW  NUMBER 

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THE OLDEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY IN THE UNITED STATES

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Thursday, November 22, 1906

New York's New Governor.

ONE SUPREME figure stood out strongly in the electoral contest in New York State. It was a new figure, that of a man unused to the ways of politics, and unaccustomed to the devious paths of politicians. It was the figure of Charles E. Hughes, the Republican candidate for the governorship. He made the most gallant fight in the records of the party. Crippled in resources, disturbed by factional differences that cost it at least three senatorial seats, depressed by lukewarmness among some of the ablest of the party's workers, opposed by an unscrupulous candidate with unlimited resources and fictitious popularity sedulously constructed by his own newspapers, the Republican party entered upon the gubernatorial campaign as a traveler starts out upon an unknown track.

Disregarding all drawbacks, great and small, Mr. Hughes began his campaign. He appealed directly to the voters; he answered every assailant and allowed no calumniator to go unrebuked. He changed the campaign in one day from the defensive to the offensive, and did it with such ability and agility that he dumfounded his adversary. This strategic advantage which Mr. Hughes secured from the outset won him his victory. Mr. Hearst had been accustomed to attacking men in public and private life through his newspapers, but he had not been in the habit of replying to attacks upon himself. When he took the nomination for the governorship and was challenged, he had either to face his challenger or to run away. He faced him and lost.

The first public utterance of the Governor-elect was characteristic of a thoughtful and faithful public servant. He said, "My feeling is not one of elation, but of responsibility." We believe that Mr. Hughes is better able to measure his responsibility than are many of his would-be advisers. Some of the Democratic press, and occasionally a Republican newspaper, are demanding that the Governor-elect shall take up the work of Mr. Hearst and continue it on the same lines. He is urged to have a new deal, to clean house, and upset things generally. He is told that the voters who elected him elected him for this purpose. We do not believe it. Voters who believed Mr. Hearst was unfit for the governorship voted for Mr. Hughes because they wanted a sane, safe, and conservative administration. They did not want a Governor who would assail wealth simply because it was wealth, or corporations simply because they were corporations. We believe that one of the most important lessons of the campaign is found in the proof it furnishes that the people do not trust the sincerity of those who assail vested rights and who advocate taxation to the verge of confiscation. Electors who voted for Mr. Hughes for the governorship did so because they believe in decency, honesty, and fair play; not in selfishness, socialism, and sordid ambition. It is about time for some one to say that the politicians of both parties have been running after the rabble long enough. Let us leave that to the Hearsts and to the Bryans. Let campaigners pay as much attention to the taxpayers and rent-payers as to walking delegates and strike-breakers. Let us stamp out the spirit that breeds discontent and foments discord and class hatred. Let us shun the yellow party and the yellow press.

The incoming Governor will find plenty of work at hand. We do not need new laws so much as we need to enforce existing statutes. It is not as necessary to levy new taxes as it is to justly enforce tax laws that exist. It is wiser to spend less time investigating departments, and more time in putting them promptly on an efficient working basis. Instead of chasing elusive grafters through the tedious processes of the courts, let us cut off the grafts wherever they may be found, and put the business of the State, as President Roosevelt has been putting the business of the

nation, on a thoroughly effective and honest basis. The grafters' punishment will follow.

The Republican party believes in reform from within. President Roosevelt has demonstrated that fact at Washington. Nothing has ever been gained, and much has been lost, whenever control of the State has been turned over to the enemy. The people have elected Governor Hughes, and he has given them certain plain and unequivocal pledges. To the fulfillment of these we believe he will seriously, earnestly, and conscientiously apply himself, and he will do it with the discretion and judgment he has notably shown whenever he has been put to the test.

Once More the Pivotal State.

IT WAS not "a close shave" for the Republican party in New York State this fall. With all his money, his newspapers, and his hirelings, Hearst was beaten by over 60,000. This is a bad defeat in a very close State. Roosevelt carried New York for the governorship by less than 18,000, and Odell by only half that figure. In New York City Hearst's plurality was less than that given to Herriek two years ago for the governorship, and 40,000 less than Coler secured in 1902. Overwhelmingly defeated as Hearst was, the rest of his State ticket won a narrow victory. He sustained a crushing rebuke, while his associates, most of them unknown and untried, secured a triumph. Could anything more distinctly emphasize the disrepute of Hearst? Could anything render his future leadership more impossible?

We have no doubt that Hearst had little thought of winning the governorship, and that his main purpose in entering the canvass was to secure control of the Democratic State organization and the backing of it for the presidential nomination two years hence. Realizing this fact, many of Bryan's supporters failed to vote for Hearst, and this accounts, in part, for the fact that the total vote for the governorship in this State this year appears to have been 300,000 less than the vote cast two years ago. It is true that Bryan was beaten in New York in 1900 by over 143,000, but, bad as this defeat was, it does not compare with that of Hearst's, in view of the fact that all of the latter's associates on the State ticket were winners while he was a loser. Bryan's entire State ticket went to defeat with him.

With the patronage that the Democratic State officials at Albany will control, they will have, for the first time in twenty years in this State, an appetite for politics. Disheartened by repeated failure, the rank and file of the Democracy in New York, outside of one or two Democratic cities, have felt that they had nothing left to fight for. Patronage, not principles, controls the Democracy. With the new hope held out to its voters by the leaders at Albany that two years hence the governorship may be won, and that even the presidency is a possibility, the Democracy of this State will take heart. The decent leaders among its able men, who have gone into retirement disgusted with the situation, and its bright young men who have been drifting toward the Republican party, will begin to rally and set up the old standard of Jeffersonianism. They will have none of the Bryans or Hearsts to lead them. They have been in the wilderness long enough, and are in search of green pastures. If the election this fall in New York State puts the Democracy back to a higher plane in this commonwealth, it is likely to put it on a higher plane throughout the country. If there is still a saving salt remaining, it can strive for victory with better hope of success than it has had in more than twenty years.

And New York becomes once more the pivotal State.

Roosevelt Was the Decisive Factor.

THE MAN who organized victory for the Republicans in the nation at large in 1906 and in the State of New York was Theodore Roosevelt. Always the party which holds the presidency is hit hard in the congressional election in the middle of the President's term. The President's party invariably has fewer seats in the House of Representatives in the second half of the President's term than it does in the first half. Often that party loses the House altogether, and that branch is against the President during the last two years of his service. This happened to Pierce in 1854, to Buchanan in 1858, to Grant in 1874, in the middle of his second term, to Arthur in 1882, to Harrison in 1890, and to Cleveland in 1894, midway in his second term.

Thanks to President Roosevelt's vast personal popularity, the reaction was much less in 1906, proportionately, than it has been in any other off-year congressional election since the Civil War. The ratio in the loss of Republican seats in the House was smaller than in any other mid-presidential term congressional canvass within the memory of anybody who voted on November 6th, 1906. The Republican campaign managers wisely directed all their spellbinders to keep the fact to the front that Roosevelt was the issue in the campaign. Secretary Taft, Attorney-General Moody, Secretary Shaw, Speaker Cannon, Secretary Root, Senator Beveridge, Representative Littlefield, and all the rest of the Republican leaders, in all their addresses, made a direct appeal to the voters in the name of Theodore Roosevelt.

President Roosevelt's personality was present in the canvass in New York in a striking way. It was Roosevelt who shaped and directed the influences which nominated Charles E. Hughes. It was Roosevelt, speaking through Secretary Root in that tremendous

indictment of Hearst in Root's Utica speech, which turned the scale in the State in favor of Hughes. It was the President's personality which won the victory for the Republicans in Pennsylvania. That bolt of the Lincoln Republicans and their fusion with the Democrats made Emery, their candidate for Governor, a formidable personage. Right up to the counting of the last ballot the fusionists boasted that they would win. They set their majority at 100,000 or more. President Roosevelt defeated Emery, and gave the majority to his Republican opponent Stuart. The President avoided politics in his talk in the State at his visit to Harrisburg. Appealed to by the leaders of each party, he refused to take sides openly. But his personal friend Senator Knox talked for him, and he talked straight Republican doctrine. So did his other personal friend and spokesman, Speaker Cannon. Each of these men made several speeches in Pennsylvania. In all of them they urged the Republicans to rally to the support of their candidate, Stuart. The voters of the State knew that these leaders talked for Roosevelt. This is what won Pennsylvania for the Republican party in the face of the powerful opposition.

It was Roosevelt who defeated Moran, that cross between William R. Hearst and Benjamin F. Butler, in Massachusetts. Like his New York counterpart, Moran had the candidacy of the Independence League as well as that of the Democratic party. Also, like the New Yorker, he made a vigorous canvass. He had the support of the Hearst newspaper in Boston. The Hearst influence was behind him through the canvass. President Roosevelt overthrew Moran and gave Governor Guild another term.

In every State which voted on November 6th the personality of Theodore Roosevelt was a potent force in favor of the Republicans. He was the commanding figure in the campaign. His vast popularity among Democrats as well as Republicans won votes everywhere for the Republican congressional and State tickets. No party before in the entire history of the country ever had such a powerful personal asset as the Republican party has to-day in Theodore Roosevelt. How will it be in 1908?

The Plain Truth.

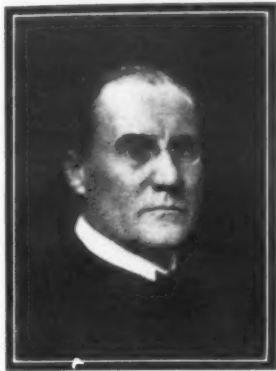
THE ELECTION in New York State gave Mr. Hearst, the Democratic candidate for the governorship, a personal experience that ought to last a lifetime. It showed him the power of the press to do good or evil, to speak the truth or to misrepresent, to state facts or to pervert them, to substitute ugly criticism for fair consideration, and to resort to any method, however low and contemptible, to attain its ends. Much that was said on both sides during the campaign might better have been left unsaid. Let Mr. Hearst, after this bitter personal experience, take the lesson to heart.

OUR COMPLIMENTS to the bosses—all but in New York. First to President Roosevelt, who, in spite of the ridiculous Gompers, is to have a stiff working majority to carry out his plans in Congress. And next, to Senator Foraker, who clinched his hold on Ohio, to Senators Knox and Penrose, who still lead the Republican hosts in Pennsylvania, our modest and good-natured Vice-President, who never has the slightest trouble in maintaining his equilibrium in Indiana, and to all the other Republican bosses, great and small, who have stemmed the tide of radicalism in their States and saved the day for the party whose faith is founded on conservatism, and whose hope is in the prosperity of the people. It was a great victory, and if it eliminates from American politics the Bryans, the Hearsts, the Gomperses, and all the other big and little advocates of fantastic economic, social, and political fallacies, there will be abundant justification for Senator Foraker's judgment that "the pendulum has swung as far as it will reach, and that it is already swinging back again to a normal position." So mote it be.

THE REVELATION that Prince Bismarck, in the height of his despotic power, seriously contemplated a master stroke at socialism by abolishing universal suffrage is interesting. It is said that the Iron Chancellor was confident that the army could quell any uprising that might result from his drastic action. If it be true that only the firm attitude of the Emperor prevented the carrying out of Bismarck's plan, that fact reflects great credit on the political sagacity of the Emperor. History demonstrates that revolutions never go backward. Whatever concessions in the way of suffrage have been wrung from the throne by the people will be added to rather than diminished. Whenever a demand for popular rights is granted in part, the compromise is only the beginning of the end, and the end is surrender to the popular will. There are those who contend that no greater mistake was ever made in the United States than the granting of manhood suffrage, and that, if the suffrage had been based on an educational qualification, we could escape, perhaps, the most serious domestic question of our times, namely, the suppression of the colored vote in the South and the traffic in the illiterate vote in the North. Any movement to restrict the privilege of manhood suffrage will be met always by an overwhelming protest from the masses. An extension of the right of suffrage to women is much more likely to follow in the United States than its restriction. If Bismarck believed that, with the aid of the army, he could take the electoral franchise from the people, who had come to know its power, he was a short-sighted statesman, and his displacement as chancellor by the young Emperor came not a day too soon.

PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT

THE MOST spectacular political campaign in the history of Colorado has ended in the election, as Governor, of the Rev. Dr. Henry A. Buchtel, chancellor of the University of Denver. Dr. Buchtel was the Republican candidate and he was nominated after five other men had refused to accept the honor. He was opposed by the nominees of three other parties, but after a stirring campaign he won by a decisive plurality. His triumph is the present climax of a career of no little interest. Dr. Buchtel is a Methodist clergyman and was formerly a missionary in Bulgaria, being afterward pastor of churches in Indiana, New York, and New Jersey. Later he was called to the management of the flourishing educational institution which he must soon leave for the gubernatorial chair. The doctor is a man of sterling character, of great personal popularity, and of unusual ability, and he is certain to administer the State's affairs honestly and efficiently. In his vigorous and manly letter accepting the nomination he declared that he was free from pledges of any character to any one, and said that if elected he would work for various needed reforms, and make his administration "emphatically an administration of the square deal." In a communication to the editor of *LESLIE'S WEEKLY* Dr. Buchtel remarked: "This letter of acceptance means what it says in every syllable."



REV. DR. HENRY A. BUCHTEL,
The college president who has been
elected Governor of Colorado.
Hopkins.

AMONG the recipients of honors on the occasion of King Edward's recent birthday was Henry Norman, M. P., who was knighted. Sir Henry is widely noted as a traveler and author. He founded and edits the *World's Work*, of London, and in this country he is known for the active part he took in the agitation for the preservation of Niagara Falls. He has visited almost every portion of the northern hemisphere.

A PLEASANT event in Washington recently was the celebration of the seventieth birthday of Mr. Simon Wolf, one of the leading Jewish citizens of this country. Mr. Wolf has been successful as a lawyer, a lecturer, and an author, and is prominent in the great Hebrew benevolent order of B'nai Brith. He received many gifts, and messages of regard came to him from all over the land.

ONE OF the most prominent Indian chiefs in this country to-day is White Bull, the head of the Sioux located on the Cheyenne reservation in Wyoming. He is a nephew of the renowned Sitting Bull, and a splendid specimen of his race, being six feet tall and finely formed, and though fifty-six years old as strong and active as ever. Not only is he loved and respected among his own people, but his influence extends to other tribes, whose chiefs frequently apply to him for counsel and aid. Although in his youth White Bull was very warlike, having fought United States troops in thirteen battles, he has been for thirty-two years a strong advocate of peace between the red men and the whites. The chief does not lack courage, but he is intelligent and sensible, and he realizes that the white men are too numerous and strong to be successfully opposed by a mere handful of Indians. When the government sought to stay the aimless march of the recently wandering Utes, it appointed White Bull as a commissioner to visit the fugitives and bring them to reason, but before he could reach them the Utes had already given in. White Bull cannot talk a word of English, and never until the other day had ridden on a railroad. He exhibited childish delight when asked in Sioux City to sit for the photograph herewith reproduced.



WHITE BULL,
A prominent Sioux chief, whose influence is
powerful among the Indians of the
Northwest.—Little.

YOUTH White Bull was very warlike, having fought United States troops in thirteen battles, he has been for thirty-two years a strong advocate of peace between the red men and the whites. The chief does not lack courage, but he is intelligent and sensible, and he realizes that the white men are too numerous and strong to be successfully opposed by a mere handful of Indians. When the government sought to stay the aimless march of the recently wandering Utes, it appointed White Bull as a commissioner to visit the fugitives and bring them to reason, but before he could reach them the Utes had already given in. White Bull cannot talk a word of English, and never until the other day had ridden on a railroad. He exhibited childish delight when asked in Sioux City to sit for the photograph herewith reproduced.

TAGISH CHARLIE, the Indian who first found gold in the Klondike creeks and reported his discovery to white men, was rewarded by the Dominion government in a fashion as unique as it is discreditable to the authorities. In consideration of the public service he

had rendered, and on payment of \$5,000, he received the privilege, accorded to no other Indian in Canada, of purchasing whiskey. As poor Charlie avails himself of his privilege by getting drunk nearly every day, and is as regularly fined twenty-five dollars by the White Horse (Yukon Territory) police magistrate, the period of his riches—he is said to be worth \$100,000—may be pretty accurately calculated.

THE PROMOTION of Mr. James Rudolph Garfield, at present Commissioner of Corporations, to the position of Secretary of the Interior, from which Mr. Hitchcock, after long and faithful service, is to retire, is not the least interesting among the prospective changes in the Cabinet at Washington. Mr. Garfield is a son of the late President Garfield, and he has in various public offices acquitted himself so well that no doubt is felt as to his success at the head of the Department of the Interior. Mr. Garfield, as was his father, is a graduate of Williams College. In course of time, after his admission to the Bar, he took a hand in the politics of his home State, Ohio, and served for several years in the State senate, making a considerable reputation as a legislator of integrity and ability. He was later appointed a member of the United States Civil-service Commission, and in 1903 President Roosevelt selected him for the place of Commissioner of Corporations, in which he has distinguished himself by industry, energy, and devotion to his duties. Mr. Garfield has long been regarded by his friends as a man with a bright political future, and his coming elevation will confirm them in this opinion.



JAMES RUDOLPH GARFIELD,
The late President's son, who is
to become Secretary of
the Interior.

ONE OF the best-known and most-thoroughly liked and respected men in Alaska, is Bishop P. T. Rowe, of the Episcopal Church. The bishop has sailed, in row-boats or canoes, on almost every navigable stream in the Territory; has traveled thousands of miles across rugged and snow-covered wastes, and has had many adventures and hair-breadth escapes. He is a crack shot, and few men possess equal powers of endurance.

AS ROMANTIC as an incident in one of his own stories has been the winning by Mr. George W. Cable, the novelist, of a Kentucky heiress. The prospective bride, Miss Eva C. Stevenson, of Lexington, Ky., is president of the Woman's Club of central Kentucky. The club had Mr. Cable read his own works before it and Miss Stevenson entertained him. It appears to have been a case of love at first sight. Miss Stevenson is described as a tall and handsome woman of about fifty, with a wealth of brown hair.

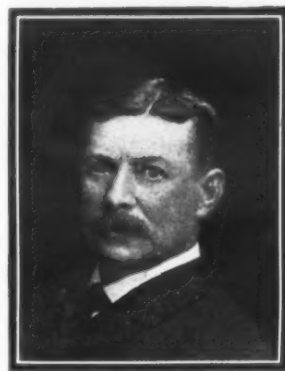
IF IT be true, as stated, that the ousting of Mr. Stuyvesant Fish from the presidency of the Illinois Central Railroad was accomplished through the votes of men whose wives are jealous of Mrs. Fish's social ambitions, a most remarkable chapter has been added to the story of "high finance." Mr. Fish has been identified with the Illinois Central since he entered its New York office as a clerk in 1871, and held the office of president for nearly twenty years, during which time, by his building up of the road, he gained an enviable reputation among great railway administrators. Much sympathy will be felt for him in the abrupt termination of the work to which he has given the best years of his life—sympathy considerably augmented by the character of the influences which compassed his defeat after so bitter and determined a contest. It is a contest, however, which is apparently far from being closed, for Mr. Fish and his friends, charging that a majority of the directors who voted for James T. Harahan and against Mr. Fish were not residents of Illinois, as the laws of that State are said to require, will probably carry the case to the courts.

MILITARY titles are bestowed with a lavish hand in Russia, and it is not necessary to be a soldier to obtain one. They have been given to college professors who never served in the army, and to almost all kinds of court officials, including dentists, physicians, etc. The Czar's chiropodist, one Korowin, enjoys the title and wears the uniform of a major-general. Men of this calling seem to be in special favor with royal personages, for Prince Ferdinand, of Bulgaria, some time ago knighted a chiropodist whose services pleased him.



STUYVESANT FISH,
Whom social intrigue is said to
have ousted from the presidency
of the Illinois Central Railroad.

THE SELECTION by the President of William H. Moody, now Attorney-General, as a justice of the United States Supreme Court, in succession to Justice Brown, is approved by the legal profession as well as by the people generally. Mr. Moody has won much distinction as the chief law officer of the government, having, indeed, under direction of the President, inaugurated a new era in the prosecution of corporations for certain statutory offenses. In his present high position he has displayed professional ability of a rare order, and has convinced the country that he is competent to grapple with the most difficult problems that a judge is required to solve. Mr. Moody holds views on constitutional and large legal questions that accord with those of the President, and is said to have advised some of the very important legislation of the late session of Congress. With Mr. Moody's appointment Massachusetts will have furnished two members of the highest tribunal in the land, an honor not enjoyed by any other State. Mr. Moody will enter the court at a comparatively early age—fifty-three—and, therefore, many years of service may be expected of him—service which will benefit the nation and add greatly to his reputation.



HON. WILLIAM H. MOODY,
Who will leave the Cabinet for
the United States Supreme
Court.—Merrill.

THE RICHEST man in Mexico is Pedro Alvarado, of Parral, State of Chihuahua, who six years ago was a poor peon, but whose fortune is now estimated at \$150,000,000. He is only thirty-two years old. Alvarado's great wealth has been extracted from a wonderful silver mine which he discovered and has been working, and which appears to be inexhaustible. He has been spending money most extravagantly. He has built a costly palace, which is magnificently furnished and which has a piano in every room, while there are in it 10,000 singing birds, of whose music the proprietor is very fond. The Mexican Ceresus has offered to pay the entire national debt of his country. He is liberal in his charitable gifts and is greatly beloved by the poor. Lately he decided to make his first visit to the outside world, and to travel in state from his home to the City of Mexico. Alvarado is described as honest and conscientious, and also as devout, having built a cathedral at his own expense.

THE NEWLY-ELECTED president of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union, the Countess of Carlisle, is known as one of the most powerful supporters of the movement for the enfranchisement of women, as well as a promoter of total abstinence.

Through her the work for woman's equality under the government of Great Britain has received its strongest impulse. She helped to organize the Woman's Liberal Federation of Great Britain, and is also its president. She is a radical of radicals; but is not in sympathy with the women reformers who take spectacular or hysterical methods of pushing their cause. Lady Carlisle conducts her campaigns on well-directed lines of education and agitation. Her whole family is with her in her efforts to abolish the drink habit which impoverishes the British working people and debases home life. With the earl, the countess determined that the work of temperance should begin at home, and at once there was a great emptying of vats and kegs of rare old liquors at Naworth and Howard castles. Women servants chiefly are employed on the family estates, so great is Lady Carlisle's desire to give women opportunity in the field of labor. It is generally conceded that were women eligible to Parliamentary office the countess would be a commanding figure in British politics, for she has wonderful power as a speaker. Eleven little ones have blessed the palatial homes of the Howards, and the cares of a large family have only the better equipped the countess for public life.

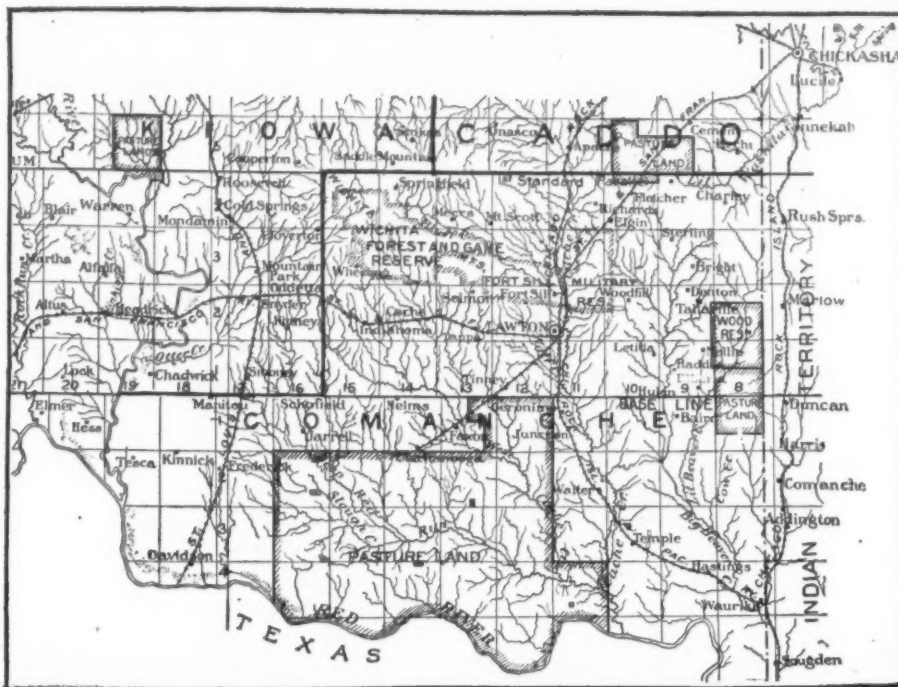


THE COUNTESS OF CARLISLE,
The English reformer and orator, lately
elected president of the World's
W. C. T. U.

Uncle Sam To Sell 500,000 Acres in Oklahoma

THE UNITED STATES is going to try a new scheme in disposing of valuable public lands, and will sell 500,000 acres in Oklahoma under sealed bids. The government has tried the system of allowing intending settlers to rush upon the land at a certain fixed time, and the best then went to the strongest and fleetest. Then the lottery system was tried, and sharp attention was called to the fact that the government prohibits lottery literature from circulating in the mails or by express over interstate-commerce lines. Under the new plan the land will go to the highest bidder. The land to be sold is located in southwestern Oklahoma in Comanche, Kiowa, and Cando counties. The largest tract borders on Texas and is separated from that State by the Red River. One tract borders on Indian Territory. All of the land is not far from Fort Sill, a very old military post. Near by is the Wichita forest and game preserve, where the government is trying the experiment of saving from extinction the smaller game of the Southwest. Railroads cross two of the tracts and run near the other tracts.

The bids for the land are to be accepted in the local land-office at Lawton, Okla., between 9 A. M., December 3d, and 4 P. M., December 8th, 1906. There will be issued a schedule of the lands, giving the designation of each tract, and all on the schedule will be subject to sale. An intending purchaser may bid for as many tracts as he desires, but will be allowed to purchase only 160 acres, the government accepting the highest bid on each tract. One-fifth of the purchase price must accompany each bid, either in certified checks or some other form that can be turned into cash. The bids will be opened on December 10th, and the land officials will make the awards. None of the land will be sold at less than five dollars per acre. The proceeds from the sale of the lands are to be paid to the Kiowa and Comanche Indians. These Indians have already been given the privilege



WHERE HOME-SEEKERS MAY BUY 500,000 ACRES OF CHEAP LAND—MAP OF THE SECTION OF OKLAHOMA IN WHICH ARE LOCATED THE FOUR TRACTS (MARKED "PASTURE LAND") OFFERED FOR SALE BY THE GOVERNMENT.

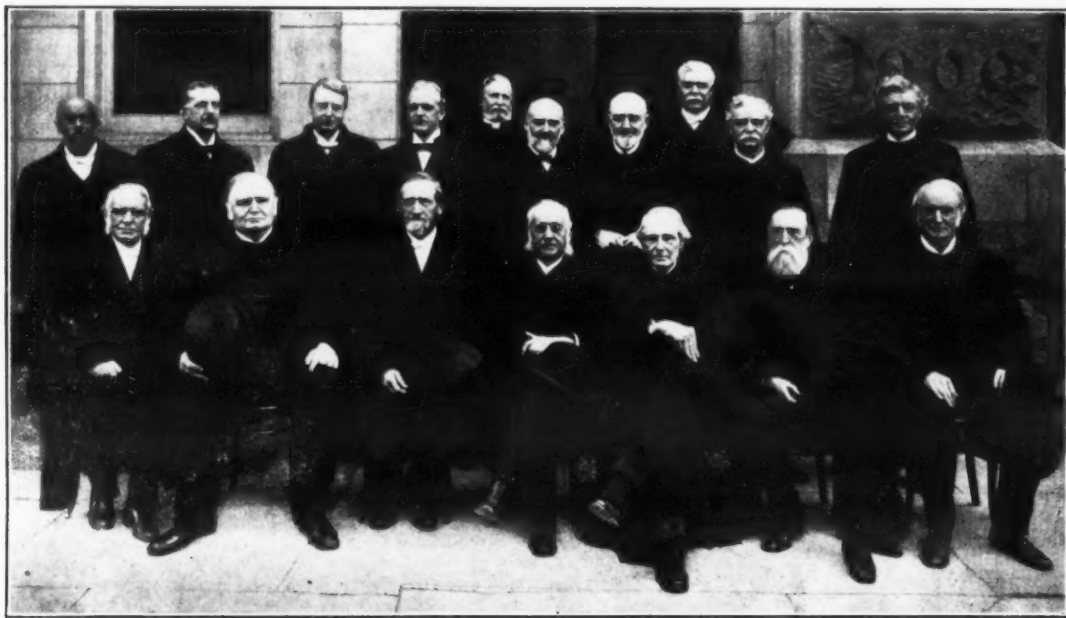
of making allotments upon the lands, and the settlers who make purchases will no doubt have Indian neighbors. The very best tracts have been selected by the Indians.

The fact that this land is held at five dollars an acre is an indication of the scarcity of good land available for cultivation. This land is not the best, by any means, to be found in Oklahoma. In fact, it has been set apart for years as grazing land, which meant that it has never been considered extra valuable for farming purposes. In breaking up the tribal relations of the Five Civilized Tribes it has been found necessary to dispose of these large tracts belonging to the Indians. In only four or five of the thirty-four townships offered for sale is the soil classed as first rate, most of

it being called second rate and of a fair quality. Some tracts are described as third rate, on account of the rough and stony surface.

The land is for the most part rolling prairie, though along the streams there is considerable timber, but not of a very desirable quality. Some tracts are described as "mostly dog-town prairie." There are streams through these lands, but some of them are without water in the dry seasons. The timber consists chiefly of post oak, black oak, elm, cottonwood, hackberry, walnut, pecan, shittim, ash, and chinaberry. Some of the timber is described as being of good quality, and it is also said that many tracts are well watered with streams and some by springs. Good to fair farming land is the average, according to the official reports from the surveyors. In one township, the report says, "the mountains are high, very rough, and rocky." No one has ever thought of mountains in Oklahoma, for it was supposed that the highest tracts only attained the rank of hills.

During the past twenty years most of the land that has been disposed of for the Indians has been sold to the settlers in some manner, principally by allowing the intending settlers to go upon the land and pay for it at a fixed price. Some land was sold at a very good price, and in after years Congress refunded the money to the settlers through the "free-homes bill," a measure which cost the government about fifty million dollars. The money first went to the Indians from the settlers, but afterward it was asserted by the men who represented sections where Indian reservations had been diminished and turned over to the homesteaders, that these settlers were entitled to free homes just as much as the settlers who had peopled the older portions of the Mississippi valley. In these days, when farming lands are becoming more and more valuable, it is not probable that purchasers of Indian lands will be reimbursed by the government.



From right to left—back row: John W. Hamilton, San Francisco; David H. Moore, Portland, Ore.; William Burt, Zurich, Switzerland; Earl Cranston, Washington; J. F. Berry, Buffalo; Thomas B. Neely, Buenos Ayres; W. F. McDowell, Chicago; J. W. Bashford, China; L. B. Wilson, Chattanooga, Tenn.; I. B. Scott, Africa. Front row: M. C. Harris, Tokyo, Japan; W. F. Mallalieu, Auburn, Mass.; J. M. Walden, Cincinnati; E. G. Andrews, New York City; H. W. Warren, Denver; D. A. Goodsell, Boston; C. C. McCabe, Philadelphia.

A REMARKABLE GROUP OF GREAT RELIGIOUS LEADERS.

BOARD OF BISHOPS OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, REPRESENTING ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, WHICH DISCUSSED EVANGELICAL MATTERS OF GREAT IMPORTANCE AT A RECENT SESSION IN ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Graft in Japan, Too.

IT IS not a fact of which we have any reason to be proud that the Japanese, the Yankees of the East, who have borrowed and adapted so many good things from America, should also be taking up some of our special vices. Painful recollections of our own army-contract scandals and other "grafting" operations connected with our military service in the field are revived in an article contributed to *The European*, of Paris, by M. Konishi. The Japanese writer says, however, that "to-day is not the first time that rumors have been in circulation to the effect that among the naval officials who were sent to Great Britain to purchase war supplies many had been guilty of great abuse of confidence. The rumor of the arrest of several of these men was in circulation in May, 1901, but now a number of revelations have been made public which are instructive and suggestive." M. Konishi gives as his first case a man of the name of Takeuchi Jujiro. This officer had charge of paying bills of the Japanese

government in London, and although he led a quiet life, nevertheless he embezzled nearly \$200,000. As one might naturally suppose, the delinquent officer did not appear in Tokio when his case came up, and judgment was rendered by default. Another man, Kaki Jujiro, the accomplice of Takeuchi, succeeded in getting away with \$20,000. In addition to these, the case of one Sakuma Kiichi is mentioned, charged with embezzling \$5,000; that of Kikamura Tochuvo, charged with pocketing \$3,000, and others with small amounts. All of these men were Japanese officials. M. Konishi says that "scandals are much rarer in the civil administration than in the army and navy service." The reason of this is that the civil functionaries

know how to arrange matters with outsiders, while the military men have only the chests of the government from which to help themselves.

Up-to-date Christian Work in Japan.

THE RELIGIOUS and philanthropic work carried on in Okayama, Japan, is said to contain the finest sociological plant in the empire. It represents a Christianity up to date in its power to make a better world. And behind it all is one of the largest independent churches of Japan, a spiritual power that imparts life to all the sociological movements.

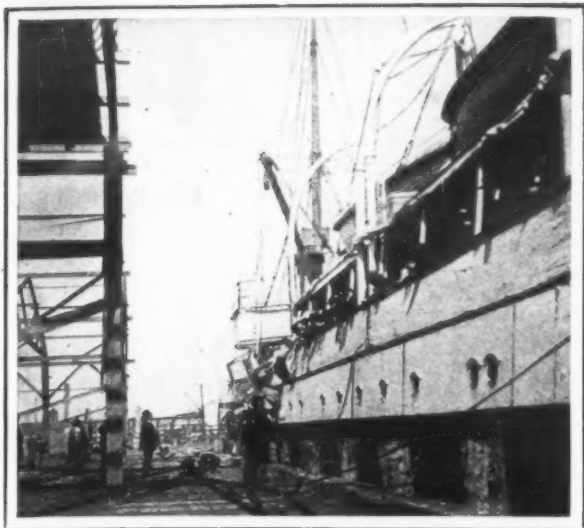
Next to Okayama for direct sociological work, so far as the mission of the American Board is concerned, is the Matsuyama station, with its girls' school; Miss Judson's night school, that is accomplishing a work very like Miss Addams's, in Chicago, and of which we shall all hear large things before long; Miss Parmelee's work among the Russian prisoners, of which his Majesty the Czar of all the Russias will hear, if he hasn't already, and her work in the Working Girls' Home that Dr. Gulick founded, which has repeatedly drawn the favorable attention of the central as well as of the local government. Back of all these attempts to make a Christian impression on society is the independent church and the wide evangelistic work in Mr. Newell's hands.

Infant and Adult.

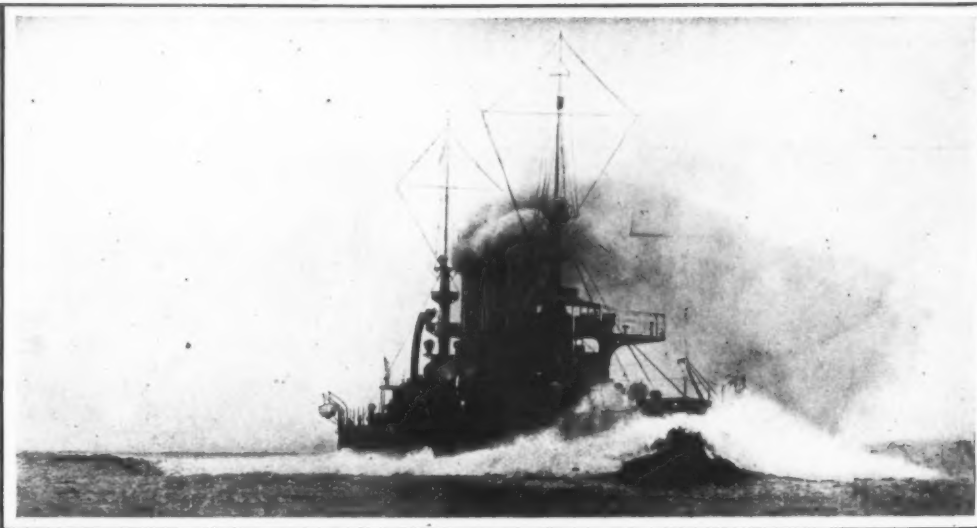
FOR the upbuilding of the infant and sustaining the adult, milk is essential; and to be wholesome must be pure. Eagle Brand Condensed Milk and Peerless Brand Evaporated-Cream have no equals for purity, flavor, and richness.



MOST PECULIAR AIR-SHIP EVER BUILT—THE DIRIGIBLE "VILLE DE PARIS," CONSTRUCTED WITH ONE LARGE AND SEVEN SMALL BALLOONS, WHICH WAS WRECKED IN A FOREST ON ITS TEST TRIP NEAR PARIS.



A NEW ERA IN THE SOUTH—STEAMSHIP "WITTEKIND" AT CHARLESTON, S. C., WITH THE FIRST IMMIGRANTS EVER SENT THERE DIRECTLY FROM GERMANY.—M. B. Paine, Jr., South Carolina.



(PRIZE WINNER, \$10.) REMARKABLE PHOTOGRAPH OF A WAR-SHIP AT FULL SPEED—UNITED STATES BATTLE-SHIP "NEBRASKA" ON HER TRIAL TRIP OFF THE PACIFIC COAST.—Copyright, 1906, by W. P. Romans, Washington.



MOST DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN THE HISTORY OF HAMILTON, O.—IMPORTANT BUILDINGS IN THE BUSINESS DISTRICT WHICH WERE DESTROYED OR DAMAGED WITH A LOSS OF \$1,000,000.—J. R. Schmidt, Ohio.



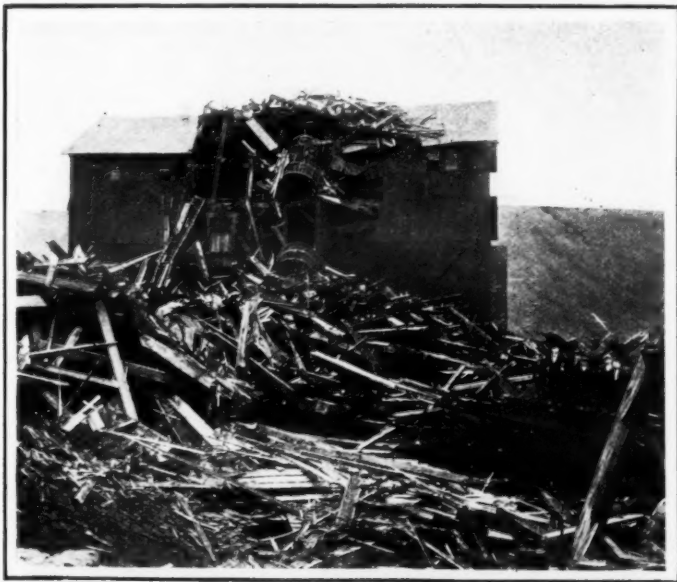
A UNIQUE BALLOON TRIP—THE "CENTAUR" ABOUT TO START FROM PITTSFIELD, MASS., FOR THE TRIP ON WHICH IT MADE 126 MILES IN 150 MINUTES.
J. P. Manning, Massachusetts.



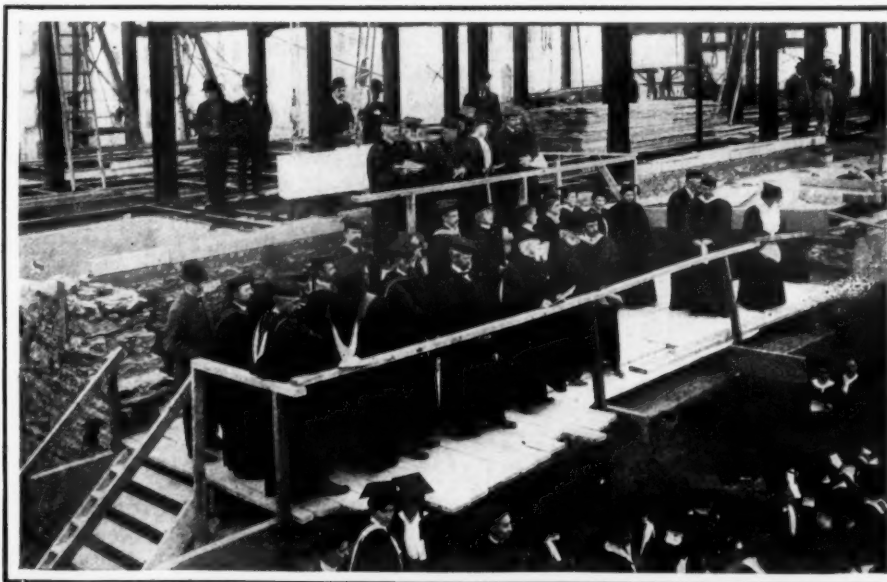
VICTIMS OF THE GREAT FLORIDA HURRICANE—INTERIOR AND OCCUPANTS OF QUARTERBOAT NO. 4 OF THE KEY WEST RAILROAD EXTENSION, WHICH WAS LOST WITH EIGHTY-ONE MEN.—Florida Photographic Concern.



A LOCOMOTIVE AS A BATTERING RAM—HEAVY FAST-FREIGHT ENGINE ON THE NEW YORK CENTRAL, WHICH JUMPED FROM THE TRACK AT ROME, N. Y., AND PLUNGED INTO A SALOON, KILLING TWO MEN.—J. Keating, New York.



FURY OF THE WIND IN PENNSYLVANIA—THE \$175,000 JERMYN BREAKER NO. 1, NEAR SCRANTON, WRECKED BY A CYCLONE, THROWING 1,000 MEN OUT OF WORK.—J. Horgan, Pennsylvania.



LAYING THE CORNER STONE OF BROOKS HALL, THE NEW DORMITORY OF BARNARD COLLEGE, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY.
On second platform, left to right: Rev. Dr. Courtney, rector of St. James's P. E. Church; Silas B. Brownell, chairman Board of Trustees; Rev. Dr. Edward B. Coe, of the Collegiate Church; Miss Laura Gill, Dean of Barnard College; President Butler, of Columbia University.—D. B. Arthur, New York.

NEWS PHOTO PRIZE CONTEST—WASHINGTON WINS.

IMPORTANT AND INTERESTING EVENTS OF THE TIME PICTORIALLY RECORDED BY SOME OF THE BEST CAMERA ARTISTS.

Curious Development of Indian Civilization

By L. A. Meacham



GIRLS FROM THE CROW AGENCY SCHOOL EAGERLY WATCHING THE RACES.



THE WINNER OF THE OLD BUFFALO HUNTERS' CONTEST.



IMPORTANT FIGURES IN THE GRAND PARADE.



STARTING IN A RACE FROM A STAND-STILL.



THE HALF-MILE RELAY FOOT-RACE—CONTESTANTS ABOUT TO START.



OLD BUFFALO HUNTERS MAKING A GOOD START.

WHILE the Ute Indians were drawing public attention recently to their land-seeking expedition, the Crow Indians near by were having their yearly fair at Crow Agency, Mont. It was a horse-racing contest, an exhibition of farming and garden products, and a friendly visit all in one. The affair was a great success. Everything was in charge of the Indians. For six days the agency teemed with excitement. Some five thousand Indians, Crow, Sioux, and Cheyenne, were camped on the bank of the Little Big Horn River. The streets were crowded with young men riding their ponies at full speed, their heads tied in bright silk handkerchiefs topped by wide-rimmed, high-crowned black hats. Squaws in gay striped blankets and beaded moccasins, rode about in new top buggies, driving fine teams with heavily-mounted harness. Other squaws slipped into the store, often carrying babies on their backs. Every one in the crowd of aborigines was happy, free with his money, and ready for the keenest enjoyment.

For days previous the mesa was dotted with teams, wagons, and horses. In the camp the five Crow districts were in order and grounds reserved for visiting tribes and their friends. There were tipis of all colors and descriptions, some painted with very life-like elk, deer, and buffalo, while one bore the image of a huge eagle reaching from the top to the bottom, an Indian arrow protruding through its body. On a pole at the side of each tepee, fastened to the canvas or hanging to a near-by tree, were the medicine charms of the family, a bunch of feathers, old bits of cloth, or some odd combination.

If one was not afraid of the fierce barking of the thousands of wolf-like dogs and the heels of the prancing horses the camp was a very interesting place. A friendly "How," a smile, a handshake, a shake of the head, and a "No save," and you were one of them. In one tepee sat Mrs. Scratchface, making moccasins. All about were blankets, Nez Percés bags, and beautiful rugs. The camp fire glowed warm and bright to cold fingers and shivering bodies. After a vigorous patting, gesturing, and pointing, accompanied with "Show dress, show dress," a suit-case was brought out and the dance and other dresses got out for inspection. She looked as happy as could be. In another lodge the young men musicians were practicing for the dance.

Packs the Hat came out of his tepee, and in a loud, deep voice announced the names of friends whom he wanted to come to a feast. In a few minutes the men began to come, eighteen in all. All of the serving the

squaw did with her fingers. The table was an oil-cloth spread on the floor. The guests sat on blankets and rugs. In front of other lodges ribs of beef were roasting over the fire; women were carrying wood from the timber, and children and dogs were rolling in the dirt.

At the grounds there was the most intense interest. It was fair play from beginning to end. There was no betting or gambling. There were mile dashes, half-mile dashes, and two-mile dashes, a relay race every day and sometimes two, foot races, girls' pony races, processions of farm wagons with their owners, processions in native dress, and all sorts of interesting features. All the announcements were made in the Crow language.

The most interest was centred in the races. In the past few years the Indians have improved wonderfully their breeds of horses until they have some very fine ones. The start was made from a stand-still, and each took his place in line waiting for the signal. Except in one race the Indians rode bareback, and there was never a tumble. Their bodies were half nude, their faces painted, and they wore gay handkerchiefs over their heads. The relay races were two-mile heats, with four horses for each man. The stalls for the change were the centre of excitement as the riders rushed in, fell from one horse and sprang to another, lashing it on. One relay race was with saddles, and necessitated a changing of saddle and blanket. Like a flash they were loosened and thrown to the other horse, the cinch slipped through and twisted around the pommel of the saddle, and the start was made. Twice the strap slipped from the horn, and there was a fearful tumble of saddle and rider. Once a cinch slipped, and the pretty sorrel paused in his headlong chase for a spirited bucking and pitching exhibition. But the rider was not to be dismounted. A quick pull of the girth at the saddle-horn, and a few sharp swings of the quirt, and he was even again, with a fair chance at one of the purses. The boy, however, who stopped to cinch his girth and was a little behind won first place.

The old buffalo hunters, with their knees gripping their ponies, and their bows and arrows swung over their shoulders, reminded the onlookers that the past was not far away. Their nude limbs were painted in creepy, snake-like designs, contrasting with the color of the horses. School-girls in blue and red dresses got in line for their half-mile dash, and looked as determined as their brother racers. After the girls' race, the father of the winners took the two parading up and down the track, singing a song of praise to them.

The criers were Reno scouts, who represented their war days with bead bridles and wolf skins, the scout sign, around the horses' necks. Between races there were native songs, stories and jests, much soft drink and eating, and a good-natured time.

The basket-ball games of the school-girls were most pleasing to their fathers and mothers, as well as the drills. The prize tipis were models of neatness, and there were wonderful displays of bead work, rugs, Indian bags, and all kinds of handicraft.

Inside the exhibit hall the different districts, missions, and schools had creditable displays. The layer-cakes and jellies looked good. There were waists from the agency laundry, picture-frames, bead work, reed and raffia mats, pillows, doilies, and plain work. Susan Manyenemies, Ethel Plenty Hawks, and Cecil Not Afraid had exhibits of well-made baskets. Plenty Wing and Shin Bone showed good-sized pumpkins, competing for the prize. Ethel White Arm brought a rag rug evenly braided. There were samples of oats, seed-corn, big melons, and other kinds of vegetables. Thirty years ago the Crows were a roving band, feeding on buffalo, berries, and roots. To-day they have tracts of land and have settled down to improve it and make themselves homes. Considering the time, the progress has been remarkable. Three young brides came to the fair on horseback. They had old-fashioned Indian saddles, with much bead work and many trappings. From the saddle-horns and stirrups heavy spangles of beads hung down, glistening in the sunlight. The girls each had the regulation wedding dress of dark cloth, covered with elk teeth, some one thousand on a dress, fastened tight with rawhide. Such a wedding-dress is worth from two hundred to five hundred dollars.

Each evening the dances in camp were the centre of attraction. Each district had its dance tent and musicians. The costumes were gorgeous and novel, and the noise deafening. During the day there were the pipe dances, tobacco dances, medicine dances, and old-time war and sun dances. Many and solemn ceremonies were taking place, and life went back to the far-away past. The dudes wore beads, breech-cloths, and had red and yellow painted bodies. Many presents were given away, and the white man as well as the Indian had an interesting time.

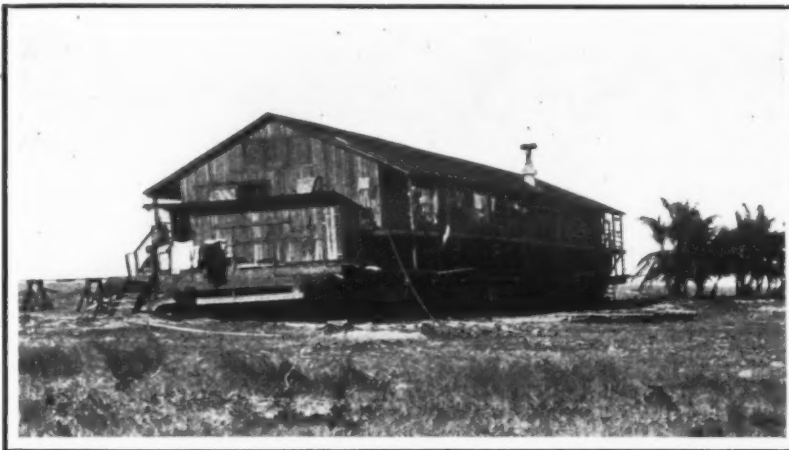
GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER. "Its purity has made it famous." 50c. per case.



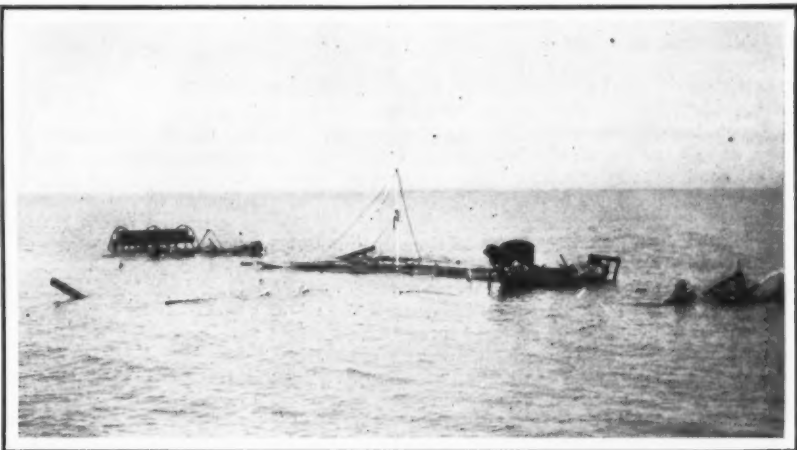
CANNING FACTORY ON MATECUMBE ISLAND BLOWN DOWN BY THE FIERCE GALE.



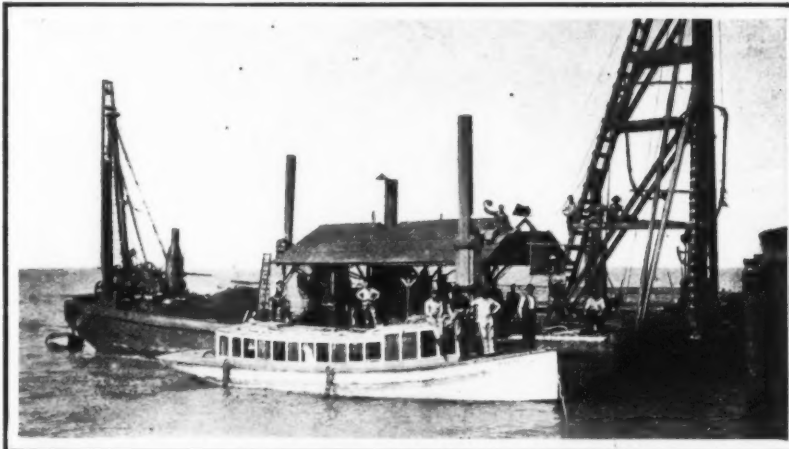
A TRADING SCHOONER DRIVEN HIGH ASHORE ON UPPER MATECUMBE ISLAND.



RAILROAD QUARTERBOAT NO. 3 SWEEPED FROM ITS ANCHORAGE NEAR THE FOUNDERED QUARTERBOAT NO. 4, AND FORCED ASHORE AT LONG KEY.



STEAMER ST. LUCIE, BELONGING TO THE FLORIDA EAST COAST RAILROAD COMPANY, COMPLETELY WRECKED WITH THE LOSS OF THIRTY-FIVE LIVES, NEAR ELLIOTT'S KEY.



VIADUCT CONSTRUCTING OUTFIT ON THE KEY WEST RAILROAD EXTENSION WHICH, WITH NEARLY ALL THE TWENTY WORKMEN, WENT DOWN DURING THE STORM.



YACHT USED BY THE KEY WEST RAILROAD EXTENSION OFFICIALS STRANDED ON LONG KEY AND BADLY DAMAGED.



DWELLING ON KEY LARGO CARRIED WITH ITS OCCUPANTS, BY A TIDAL WAVE, THREE HUNDRED FEET FROM BEHIND THE TANKS IN THE BACKGROUND.



H. M. FLAGLER AND OTHER OFFICIALS OF THE FLORIDA EAST COAST RAILWAY ON BOARD THE STEAMER ST. LUCIE, WHICH WAS AFTERWARD SUNK AT SEA.

THE TERRIBLE HURRICANE WHICH SWEEPED THE EAST COAST OF FLORIDA.
 RUIN-STREWN TRAIL OF THE TREMENDOUS STORM WHICH RAGED ON THE MAINLAND SHORE AND OVER THE KEYS,
 DESTROYING MANY VESSELS AND BUILDINGS, AND CAUSING A LOSS OF MILLIONS OF DOLLARS IN
 PROPERTY AND OF HUNDREDS OF LIVES.—Photographs by Florida Photographic Concern.

Simple Facts about Food Preservatives—Pure Food, No. 1.

[This is the first of a series of articles on the pure-food question to be written for LESLIE'S WEEKLY by an eminent chemist, officially connected with the department of health in a large Western State. The next article will be on "Food Adulterations That Do Not Adulterate." Readers who desire information regarding the purity of medicines, food products, or any similar articles of domestic consumption, are invited to address their inquiries to "The Pure Food Department," LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York. Only such inquiries will be received as can be answered in the columns of this paper.—EDITOR LESLIE'S WEEKLY.]

YEARS AGO, before the chemical laboratory was heard of and chemicals were known only as they were mined as crude minerals, the preservation of food was accomplished by the natural agency of heat, smoke, and salt. The ancient Egyptians understood how to preserve meat with salt, and six centuries B.C., Cyrus the Persian and his armies made long marches upon rations of salted meat. The modern dried beef is simply a more refined way of treating meat by stripping it and curing it in the sun and air, a practice understood by the aborigines of both North and South America. The art of preserving fruit with sugar and heat has long been common knowledge among housewives of all countries, and both fruit and vegetables are kept for months and years by the simple method of drying in the sun.

The modern method of preserving food products in their natural state and in a palatable condition has been the result of the development of artificial refrigeration. The ice-box or refrigerator has become a household article, and with the invention of ice-making machines the cold-storage warehouse has become the most satisfactory method of handling large quantities of perishable foods. But just as refrigeration has been developed largely within the last quarter of the century, so has the chemical laboratory, devoted to the study of food preservation by chemical means, produced large numbers of preservatives of a chemical nature.

Within the last two decades the preparation and sale of chemical preservatives for use in preventing decay and spoilage of foods has become a distinct industry, and in this country alone more than \$10,000,000 is invested in the business. It is related of one prominent manufacturer that he changed his condition from that of a bankrupt to a millionaire in three years, by his exploitations of a number of chemical preservatives. The passage of the national pure-food bill has been delayed for years largely because of the powerful influence of preservative manufacturers. They fought bitterly to prevent the passage of the bill, and up to the day of its enactment into law exerted their utmost powers to preserve for themselves the right to a market for their poisonous products.

On account of the perishable nature of many foods, such as milk, meats, prepared fruits and vegetables, the discovery of a suitable preservative would be of incalculable value. It is obvious that such a product must be entirely free from any tendency to produce unpleasant symptoms in persons partaking of food preserved by its use, or from any cumulative effects on the system. Food so treated is used for nourishment alike by the well and strong, and the ill and weakling, and if a preservative is to be used at all it must possess no properties which make it in any way toxic or injurious.

But, although the manufacture of chemical preservatives has been so carefully studied, and their employment become common practice, it is yet a fact that up to the present time nothing has been brought forward that will satisfactorily fill the place of refrigeration or sterilization by heat. No preservative has been suggested that is entirely non-toxic, and which does not have an influence on the digestion even when taken in small doses. There are several preservatives whose action is slight and which may be permitted under proper restrictions, but in no case should they be put into food which may become nourishment for the invalid without such articles being clearly labeled, so that the fact of the presence of the chemical may be readily understood.

The zeal of the inventor of new chemicals of a preservative or antiseptic character has produced a great variety of products, but of the entire list not more than a half-dozen are in common use. It is apparent, too, that as in other lines of industry, there is a fashion in preservatives, for no two successive years show the presence of the same chemicals in our foods or the same composition for standard brands. Borax and boric acid was one of the first antiseptics to come into general use. Its preserving qualities were first noted about fifty years ago, but it was not until 1880 that it became well recognized as a cheap substitute for salt and ice in the handling of meats. It is frequently found in prepared meats and fish, and, although its use is illegal in many of the States, it continues to occupy the first place in the list of antiseptics. The bureau of chemistry of the Department of Agriculture, has been working for several years in the endeavor to determine just what effect the use of preservatives has on the system of the consumer.

The first preservative studied was borax, and the results of that investigation, which was carried on with human subjects—young men of the department—proved conclusively that boric acid and its salts, the most common of which is borax, does exert a harmful effect on the system of the user, and the results were even noticeable when the daily dose was very small, provided it was continued for some time. Germany does not allow it to be used, and England is prosecuting

constantly dealers who put it in butter; the States of Massachusetts and Pennsylvania have fought its use bitterly, and hundreds of fines have been dragged unwillingly from the pockets of meat and fish dealers through the vigilance of the officers who enforce the pure-food law.

The use of borax is a great convenience to the large packer of meat products, especially for export trade, and when goods are consigned to countries whose laws do not rule against its use it is customary to surround meat with a mixture of salt and borax. It is contended that all the borax will be washed off in the process of cooking, and that it can in no way be detrimental to health. Even if this contention is true, it will not hold in the case of prepared meats, such as sausage, which has to be cooked in the same form in which it is purchased, and, because of its character, cannot be washed. One of the largest packing-houses of the country, which had formerly used quantities of borax in preserving sausages intended for home consumption, was compelled by the enactment of new State laws to forego its use. It was left out of the meats in hot weather, and for a short time much was returned to them by dealers as unfit for use. But marketmen soon learned that sausage was a perishable food, and treated it as they did milk or other fresh meats. After that there was no more trouble, and for a period of eight months it has been possible to obtain from that house goods containing not a particle of borax. What this firm has done can be just as successfully done by all packing-houses.

Salicylic acid was one of the first preservatives to be used largely, and its adaptability to different classes of foods brought it into great favor. For a time it was used in enormous quantities, but when physiological investigations showed that it had a marked toxic character it was abandoned, and is now only rarely reported in food products. It has been replaced by another salt of sodium, known as benzoate of soda, which is now commonly used by packers and canners of catsups, fruits, jellies, and by bottlers of cheap wines.

One of the most common of preservatives, and one that has been used in great quantities, is formaldehyde. Formaldehyde is a disinfectant and germicide, and is used as such by health officers in fumigating dwellings and in suppressing disease. It is intensely irritating in its action on the mucous membrane of the nose and eyes, and air containing the fumes cannot be inhaled without great pain and discomfort. In foods it is used in dilute solution, and is sold by its manufacturers under misleading names: Iceine, Freezine, Preservaline, Liquid Sweet, Formine, Anti-sour, and a host of other alluring titles. Formaldehyde has been used by milk dealers more generally than by other classes of food distributors, since, being a liquid, it is very easy to handle. When added to milk it forms a compound with the casein or curd, which, when acted upon by the dilute hydrochloric acid of the gastric juice, separates in hard lumps that are attacked only with difficulty by the digestive ferments.

Many cases of infant poisoning have been traced to the presence of formaldehyde in milk, and even adults are not spared the evil effects of the powerful embalming fluid. Within the last few years the fluorides have come into use as preservatives of beverages

such as beer, ciders, and wines. They have been supposed to be hard to detect, an idea that has been judiciously cultivated by the manufacturers. But the skill of the modern food chemist has found a ready method of proving the presence of fluorides in foods, even in such small quantities as one part in five hundred thousand. The fluorides exert a marked toxic action on the system of the user, and they should never be allowed in food products.

Some of the preservatives are used not only because they inhibit the growth of bacteria, but because they also possess the power of improving the appearance of food with which they are mixed. The sulphites or sulphurous acid salts belong to this class. The sulphites are used in canning corn, asparagus, mushrooms, etc., because they bleach vegetables to a uniform whiteness, and in meats, such as hamburger steak, a minced or ground meat from trimmings and inferior parts of meat otherwise unsalable, and in sausage, for the reason that the sulphites by their oxidizing action convert the red coloring matter, the haemoglobin of the blood, into an oxhaemoglobin which is a bright cherry red, and so gives treated meats the appearance of freshly-cut meat. Meat is thus made to look invitingly fresh, even though it is made of stale material swarming with bacteria. Moreover, it also acts as a deodorant, and not only causes the faint, characteristic, and not unpleasant odor of fresh meat to disappear very quickly, but it masks the foul odors of decomposition. When taken into the stomach the sulphites are attacked by the gastric juice; sulphur dioxide, the well-known disinfectant and bleach, is liberated and immediately forms sulphurous acid. The use of sulphites in food products is not to be tolerated, for not only is the system of the user injuriously affected, but his ability to discriminate between good and decomposed meat is destroyed, and so nature's safeguard against unwholesome foods is rendered useless.

The advertisements of food preservatives are not only misleading, but often become ludicrous in the naive explanations of their virtues. One preparation, widely advertised as an "Unexcelled preparation for keeping and preserving fruits, vegetables, cider, eggs, fresh meats, etc.," bears in addition the advice that "This compound also kills all insects on trees and shrubbery, and all household pests, being a regular house disinfectant." Another informs us that "Preservaline, to be used with chopped meats, cut loins, hamburger steak, etc., is a white powder that gives meat a handsome red color and keeps it sweet and wholesome," neglecting to state, however, that sodium sulphite is its chief constituent. One of the most prominent preservative manufacturers advertises his "Freeze-em" as healthful, and he candidly assures the purchaser that its presence cannot be detected by food inspectors. Another maker calmly labels his products "Corrosive Sublimite Tablets," and sends samples and advertising literature broadcast.

The new Federal meat-inspection law does away with the use of all these chemicals in products intended for interstate trade. It does not prohibit, however, the use of the old standard preservatives, salt, saltpetre, wood smoke, and sugar. The use of these articles, no less chemical in their nature than borax, the sulphites and fluorides, is sanctioned by their employment for more than three thousand years. It is not expected that the new food law, which goes into effect the first of January and which will stop the use of all injurious preservatives, will restrict in any way the use of these century-old methods of food preservation. It is true that salt, saltpetre, and wood smoke impair to a slight extent the digestibility of foods containing them. It should not be argued, however, that this fact renders them adulterants. We have to sacrifice something when we treat perishable foods to keep them fit for use, just as we do when we prepare meats for the table.

Meats are most digestible when raw, but we are willing to exchange a little digestibility for palatability. It would be just as reasonable to prohibit cooking as to prohibit the use of preservatives proven by the tests of a thousand years to be wholesome and safe. Unfortunately these mild preservatives are adapted only for curing meats and fish, and cannot be used by the manufacturers of other lines of goods. Sterilization by heat and scrupulous care in preparation will do this work, however, and there is no fear that in the future we shall miss from our table any of the delicacies of the old days before food laws were thought of.

Preservatives are employed by the food manufacturer, not because by their use he can produce a better article, but because he can neglect, without fear of loss, those details of cleanliness and care that should surround the production of the people's food. Chemicals are not as costly as the incessant fight against bacterial life in the kitchen of the food manufacturer, and they can be relied upon to do the work for which they are used. It is this endeavor to avoid loss and to save trouble that prompts men to adulterate the articles they would sell us to nourish and sustain our bodies; it is our indifference that makes their action possible.

Brain Workers' Tonic.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.

RESTS and strengthens the tired and confused brain and induces good appetite and restful sleep.

Wouldn't You Like To Be Their Papa?

I KNOW a boy who never minds,
But sees what he can do
To worry decent, quiet folks
And keep them in a stew.
He rocks the boat with fiendish glee,
And pulls old Towser's tail,
And steps upon the sleeping cat
To hear poor pussy wail.
Wouldn't you like to be his papa?

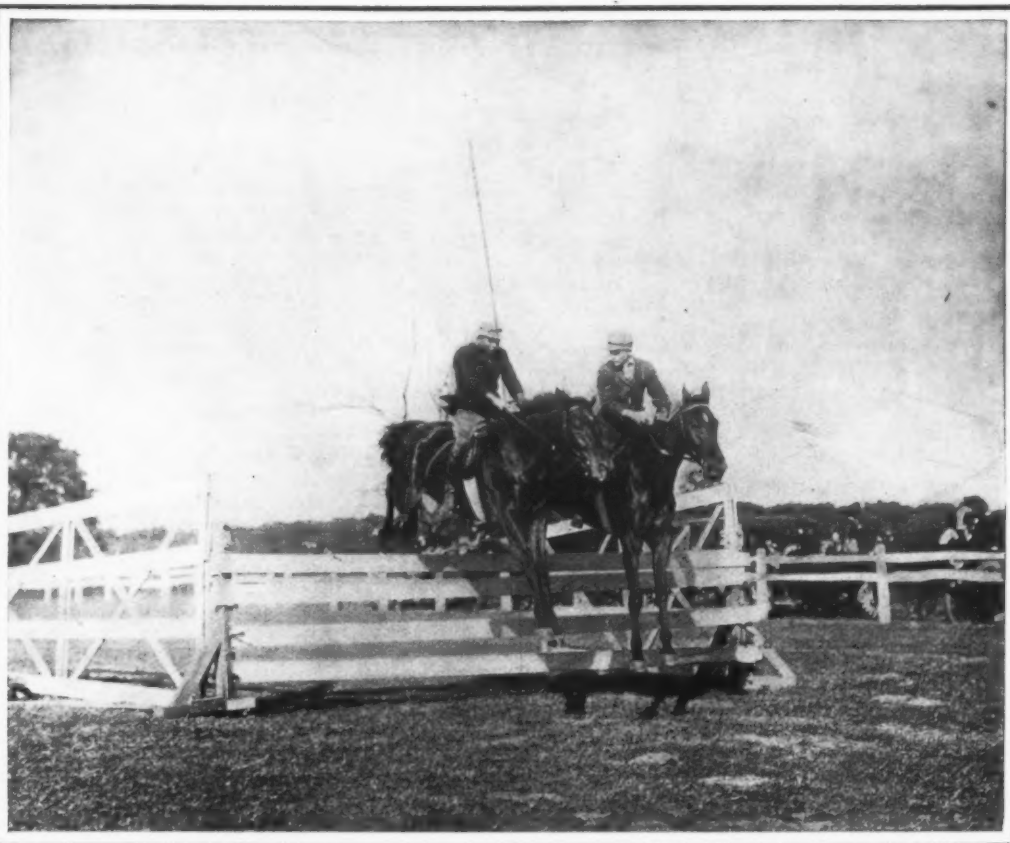
I KNOW a very callow youth
Who loves a chorus girl,
And thinks to drink and raise a row
Is being in the whirl.
The papers print his escapades
And find them lots of fun,
While secretly his mother weeps
About her wayward son.
Wouldn't you like to be his papa?

I KNOW a highly-cultured dame
Whose poodle passed away.
She buried it with sable pomp
Her sorrow to display.
Within a casket decked with flowers
Unto the grave it went,
And she erected over it
A costly monument.
Wouldn't you like to be her papa?

I KNOW a man of years enough
To make him more discreet,
Who gave a dinner to an ape—
A thing that's hard to beat.
He's hailed by press and public now
As leader of his set.
At last reports the foolish clan
Had not expelled him yet.
Wouldn't you like to be his papa?
MINNA IRVING.



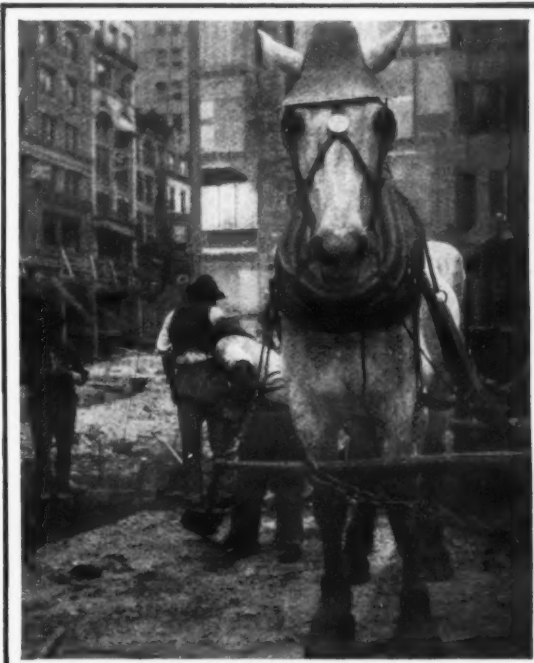
THE CHILDREN VISITING THEIR OLD FRIEND.
J. E. Boos, New York



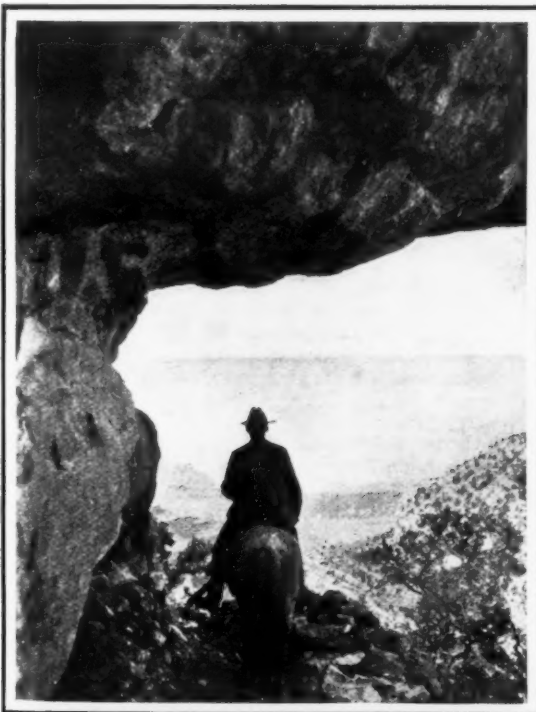
(FIRST PRIZE, \$5.) A FINE TEAM-JUMP AT THE UPLAND, PENN., HORSE SHOW—HORSES OWNED BY H. YALE DOLAN.—J. E. Green, Pennsylvania.



(THIRD PRIZE, \$2.) PLAYING HORSE—THE HUMAN TEAM AND THE LOADED WAGONS READY TO START ON THEIR JOURNEY.
Elizabeth L. Wilker, Pennsylvania.



(SECOND PRIZE, \$3.) EQUINE MILLINERY—THE STYLE OF HAT THE WORKING HORSE WEARS IN SUMMER.
J. B. Carrington, New York.



THE PORTAL OF A GLORIOUS REALM—HORSEMAN PASSING THROUGH AN ARCH OF ROCK IN THE FAR WEST MOUNTAINS.—W. H. Wickham, China.



HORSEBACK RIDING IN ARIZONA—SECURING THE SADDLE-GIRTH FOR A DIFFICULT CLIMB.
H. K. Wick, England.

AMATEUR PHOTO PRIZE CONTEST.

PENNSYLVANIA WINS THE FIRST AND THIRD PRIZES, AND NEW YORK THE SECOND.

The Merry Press Agents of New York's Theatres

By Harriet Quimby

ALTHOUGH the old Lambs Club building in New York has been converted into a chop-house, and the real Lambs gambol a few blocks farther up town in the new club-house, the former place still retains its theatrical flavor in that the New York Press Agents' Association, representing the theatrical interests of the forty-five theatres in greater New York and many road attractions, hold forth around a large table every Friday evening in what was formerly the Lambs assembly-room. The organization is the first and only one of its kind in existence. There are dozens of Ananias clubs, and others with synonymous names, but for an organization composed of theatrical publicity men, the name Ananias was considered inadequate, hence the dignified title of New York Press Agents' Association.

The serious purpose of the club is to discover and to annihilate the false representatives of newspapers and magazines—a class of "dead heads" so numerous that even the fairly well informed person would fail to estimate its number. But for the most part the club is purely social. There are thirty-five fame-promoters on the books of the association, and this small group of writers are responsible for more interesting tales of diamond robberies, train smash-ups, champagne beauty baths, romances and tragedies, and every other medium of getting into print, than any like number of the yellowest kind of yellow journalists in the world. It must be remembered that every time a theatrical name finds its way into print it is advertising, and, for business reasons, the object of actor and manager alike is to become known to men, women, and children the country over.

To look upon the innocence and dignity depicted upon the countenances of the club members reproduced on the opposite page, it would be difficult to point out the guilty party who set two continents agog with merri-moment over the account of Bernhardt's private car jumping the track while the divine Sarah was indulging in a beauty bath—a story with which were printed Sarah's remarks to the engineer, and which found its way to every paper in both Paris and London, to say nothing of the advertising which it afforded the actress while *en tour* in this country. Yet the man who thought up this scheme of getting his star into the paper is an honored member of the club. Another, whom one would never suspect of faking for fame, has for the last three years systematically announced the happy engagement of Ethel Barrymore, each time to a new and interesting suitor. Still another, while managing Olga Nethersole, found a wonderful field, and a valuable ally for working it, in a certain prominent woman's club which was bending its interests toward purifying the stage. To this worthy organization the courageous publicity man sent an offer to have Olga Nethersole, who was then playing "Sapho," give a special matinee for the good of the cause. The club's reply and the humor of the situation pleased the editors, and consequently all the United States read and was amused.

We will assume from the above that the most honored members of the association are not those who advocate too warmly the early motto of juvenile George Washington, but rather those who can fake up the best news special and "land it." It is just possible that the officers of this unique organization were elected for their marked ability in this line. At any rate, with names that are known favorably to every editor and to every theatrical manager in the country, the official staff, according to club vocabulary, stands: Charles Emerson Cook, agent (president); Frank J. Wilstach, second man (vice-president); Wells Hawks, mimeographer (secretary); J. W. Rumsey, ghost (treasurer); Will A. Page, official liar (press agent of the association); and the board of directors designated as "Window Workers," (lithographers), "Whiting Allen," Drury Underwood, Frank J. Donaghey, and Samuel Weller.

During the winter the association has plans to entertain every Friday evening one distinguished playwright or manager. Among the guests scheduled for early entertainment are Daniel Frohman, Arthur Henry Jones, David Belasco, and Clyde Fitch. An honored member and a welcome guest of the association at all times is James L. Ford, the oldest living press agent. Daniel Frohman also comes in for special honor because he was the first manager to recognize the necessity of a publicity promoter for theatres, and in 1883, while he was manager of the old Madison Square Theatre Stock Company, he hired the first press agent. The meetings of the association, during which notes are compared and business questions discussed, are invariably followed by midnight feasts, which, according to report, are as unique as anything in the banquet line in New York.

Nearly every member of the club has, at some time in his career, been an advance man for a road attraction; consequently, each member has friends in pretty nearly every State in the Union. The result of this extensive friendship is that the club chef has long since become accustomed to preparing in some especial way the boxes of fish which are sent in from up the State, the venison which arrives fresh from the mountains, bear-steaks from Colorado, moose from Canada, and game of every description from other localities; but even this stoical member of humanity was forced to express surprise when, not long ago, from New Orleans arrived a crate addressed to the president of the

association, and filled with dozens of lively cray-fish, with instructions just how to cook them in spiced wine, and just what accompaniment to serve with them to constitute a genuine Southern feast. With these constant surprises in gastronomic delights, together with the atmosphere of pure fun which pervades the club meetings, it is not to be wondered at that the weekly assemblies are regarded as sort of jubilees; nor is it to be marveled at that the invitations sent forth are never answered with regrets.

But the serious work of the organization, which has resulted in the unearthing of numerous newspaper fakirs during the last year, is an important item and a matter of interest to the average reader. We often see accounts of arrests for the offense of procuring theatre tickets under false representations or of procuring them and selling them at a discount rate. Managers and their representatives are always considered legitimate prey for "dead heads" of every description, and for this there is no protection; but for the particular class of "dead heads" that present cards from defunct newspapers or from alleged publications which never existed at all, except in name, the members of the association are out with all the ambition of Scotland Yard men, and the result of their enthusiasm has been the exposure of some interesting cases in the line of pure fakirs.

The most enterprising of all these was a publisher in Harlem. His method, which had evidently been well thought out, was first to select five different titles for his papers. This being accomplished, the material, including local gossip, several fake display advertisements, and a good-sized theatrical column, was set up, and, under the different titles, the same material was used for the five papers, which were all printed on one press. There are forty-five theatres in greater New York. To the mind of the publisher this suggested that only about forty-five issues of each paper was necessary, the circulation being limited to marked copies, which were sent to the various press agents, and which were followed by a request for seats. This scheme, which harvested per paper sometimes two and more often four seats a week from each theatre in New York, was eventually discovered, and the thrifty editor was brought to grief. One Brooklyn newspaper, although privileged to the courtesies of the theatres, abused the privilege to such an extent that, on comparing notes, it was found by the members of the association that, from the different theatres, the paper was receiving, in seats valued at two dollars each, an average of ninety dollars' worth a week. When the source of revenue was cut off the paper failed.

The publisher of a small newspaper up the river boldly advertised in his paper: "Theatre tickets for sale. Do not buy your seats at the theatre when you have a choice selection for less money at my office." Upon a representative of the association calling this editor to account, he stood upon his right, as he termed it, and explained that, as he did not care to use the tickets himself, he felt privileged to sell them. This man also sent regularly to each theatre for seats. Upon questioning his authority to receive seats at all, as he published only an insignificant little out-of-town paper, he replied that he gave the theatres plenty of publicity, and he was entitled to return courtesies. As a matter of fact, the man did run a column of theatrical jottings, which was set up on Monday and remained stationary in the daily during the week—an entirely voluntary action on his part, but one which under moderate requests and business methods would have been honored by the agents, but which, by being overdone, put the paper on the black list.

This black list of the association, of which each agent has a copy, contains a couple of hundred names, some of publications more or less important, but for the most part names of persons who have, as representatives of publications, abused their privileges, and of others who are fakirs pure and simple. All of the papers in Orange, N. J., East, West, and South Orange, are blacklisted by the association, because they are under suspicion, and they are "in cahoots" with each other. All papers published for financial purposes only are blacklisted on the very reasonable ground that as they do not print theatrical notes of any kind they are not entitled to tickets. The editors of these papers often threaten to roast the theatres, but the threats have never been carried into effect.

Every pretext under the sun is resorted to by both men and women to procure theatre seats without paying for them. Many cards are sent in with a request for seats, the cards representing papers which have long ceased to live. Other applicants bear cards from prominent publications, but upon being investigated, they are found to be outsiders entirely and, as a rule, absolutely unknown to the papers which they profess to represent. At the New York Hippodrome, not long ago, a respectable-looking, middle-aged woman called at the press department and explained that she was writing a book about animals, and she requested the privilege of studying the Hippodrome animals behind the scenes. To the question of why she did not choose a larger field, that of Central or Bronx Park, for her nature study, she made an evasive reply, but went on to say that in the proposed book she would make mention of the Hippodrome, and she wound up with an additional request for two seats for that evening's performance.

Another story is of a man who called with a request that he be given the privilege of the theatre back of the scenes for a stated time, that he might gather studies for a picture he contemplated painting. His request also ended by asking for two seats. When the press agent wished to know upon what ground he expected seats without paying for them, he replied that the proposed painting would advertise the theatre. Another, and this time a rather pompous-looking man, called at the press office of a prominent theatre and asked for four seats. He said that he lived in Albany, and his sole claim upon free tickets lay in the fact that he had a friend a captain on one of the steamers plying between New York and Albany. This captain friend allowed him to furnish scenic views for the books which usually lie upon the saloon tables of river and coast steamers. In several of these books the man, acting upon his own judgment, had pasted views of the play which he wished seats for. Upon being refused by the agent the man replied, "Well, you and your theatre will never make a cent out of me, for I will not pay to see your show."

A good-looking young woman representing a prominent newspaper in Savannah, Ga., and bearing a letter of identification from the editor, formed the habit of collecting extensive theatrical news, including interviews, etc., for her paper. For a considerable time she continued to apply for and to receive tickets on faith, but when after a year had passed and not a line appeared in the paper which she represented, she was put on the black list. A favorite scheme of women is to call upon a theatrical celebrity under the guise of representing some publication, and to proceed with an interview, and to finally end the visit with a request for tickets, and ten chances to one they receive orders for seats unless the matter comes to the ears of the manager, or of some one who "is wise to the game."

Not long ago such a case occurred, the victim being Miss Carlotta Nillson, of "The Three of Us," at the Madison Square Theatre. A woman, well dressed and with engaging manners, called at Miss Nillson's apartments, and claiming to represent a prominent local daily, tried to interview the actress. Having given a representative of the same paper an interview only a short time before, Miss Nillson did not care to go over the ground again. The young woman cajoled, pleaded, and threatened, and finally wound up by asking Miss Nillson to give her an order on the box-office for seats that she might take her mother to see the performance. By telephoning to the editorial rooms it was found that the young woman was entirely unknown there.

The cases of getting tickets by forging the name of some actor or actress of prominence, while they do not come under the jurisdiction of the press agents, are also of interest in the list of fakirs. The name of Olive Berkley, an ex-actress, which filled the papers a few months ago, is a fair example of the workers in that particular line. Her method was to send a messenger with a note containing a request for tickets, and these notes were always signed with some well-known and influential name. Just to vary the method, she called several times in person, always representing the maid of some well-known actress, a ruse which never failed to bring results until she came to grief "by overdoing the graft," as the association expresses it.

Fortunes in Advancing Metals.

Europe is face to face with a shortage of copper for near-by delivery that is unparalleled in the annals of trade.—*New York Sun*, October 14th, 1906.

The head of one of the big industrial corporations, having offices in New York, says his company is using 100,000,000 pounds of copper metal a year, and he personally is so thoroughly convinced of the stability of the copper market that he is turning all his investments into the stock of producing companies.—*Thomas C. Shottwell's letter*, October 21st, 1906.

THESE two items are significant. They illustrate the cause and the effect. This enormously increasing demand in the whole world for copper, and zinc as well, is making the mines which produce these metals by far the most profitable of all lines of business. The men who are most directly in touch with the situation realize this, and are turning their investments into the metals.

The importance of securing an interest in a mine that is producing is apparent. When this condition is present, the element of speculation is practically eliminated. If you get an opportunity to take shares in a property, the present production of which guarantees safety but which has evidence of great profits in the near future, you are doubly fortunate. You are unwise if you do not immediately investigate such an opportunity when it is presented to you.

You will find that the good ones do not remain open long. They are quickly financed. That is the situation exactly in the case of the Tri-Bullion Smelting and Development Company. Its most active property, the Kelly mine, of New Mexico, is now producing \$600 a day. The company is actively putting into effect plans that will shortly increase the net profits of that mine alone to \$7,000 a day. Under these conditions, it is not surprising that its shares are rising rapidly in value. Bankers, mining and smelting men have become interested in this company. You should write to John W. Dundee, treasurer, 43 Exchange Place, Suite 1503, and ask him exactly what the situation is. And write before another advance occurs.



CHARLES EMERSON COOK (BELASCO THEATRE), "AGENT," THE PRESS AGENTS' ASSOCIATION'S PRESIDENT.—Otto Sarony Company.



WILL A. PAGE (HIPPODROME), THE ASSOCIATION'S "OFFICIAL LIAR."



FRANK WILSTACH (SHUBERT COMPANY), "SECOND MAN," THE ASSOCIATION'S VICE-PRESIDENT.—Marceau.



J. W. RUMSEY (LYCEUM THEATRE), "THE GHOST," Mimeographer.—Pach Brothers.



MEMBERS OF THE NEW YORK PRESS AGENTS' ASSOCIATION ENJOYING A BANQUET AT THEIR HEADQUARTERS.—Blauvelt.



WELLS HAWKS (FROHMAN COMPANY), "MIMEOGRAPHER," SECRETARY OF THE ASSOCIATION.—Hall's Studio.

PROMINENT MEMBERS OF THE NEW YORK PRESS AGENTS' ASSOCIATION.—See opposite page.

The Quaint Island of Marken



DOWAGER QUEEN EMMA OF HOLLAND, VISITING MARKEN.
Hemphill.

AS THE small bills have it, "Holland has always had a peculiar fascination for the traveler. Her dikes and windmills, her hospitable people and wide-stretching pastures, form a picture which remains indelibly in the mind of all who have once fallen under the charm." One of the quaintest and most interesting bits of Holland is the island of Marken. It is reached from Amsterdam by steamboat. The journey is easily made and in the greatest comfort. The sail across the Zuyder Zee is fascinating beyond description. Thousands of American travelers have made the trip and other thousands will follow, but none will see the island and its people in gala attire to better advantage than I saw it on September 15th, last year. That was the day on which the Dowager Queen Emma of Holland paid her annual visit to the people of Marken.

They live in the queerest little village in the world. The houses are of the most primitive construction, but very comfortable withal, and run about in the most promiscuous way here and there in zigzag fashion, so that it would be impossible to build streets or make order out of this most entertaining confusion. I do not intend to write a story about the place or its people. I am only saying this much to hold the snap-shots together which I took at Marken on the day of the Queen Dowager's visit. The houses were decorated with flags and bunting, and all the people, men, women, and children, were clothed in their best raiment, the most picturesque to be seen in Europe. Among the snap-shots is one of Queen Emma and her escort. She appeared to be a very comfortable person in middle life, and was elegantly clothed in a black-satin walking costume, with a long, tight-fitting coat handsomely embroidered, and wore a small close bonnet. She seemed to be as glad to see her people as they were evidently rejoiced to see her.

J. C. HEMPHILL.

[NOTE.—Mr. Hemphill is the well-known veteran editor of the Charleston, (S. C.) News and Courier, one of the most eminent leaders of public opinion in the South. His comments on public questions and his experiences as a traveler are always regarded with great interest.—EDITOR LESLIE'S WEEKLY.]



LITTLE MOTHER AND HER CHARGE ON THE ISLAND OF MARKEN.—Hemphill.



A HAPPY FAMILY GROUP ON THE ISLAND OF MARKEN.
Hemphill.



MAIN STREET, ISLAND OF MARKEN, IN GALA DRESS.
Hemphill.

Digestion's greatest aid—Abbott's Angostura Bitters. A "nip" after each meal affords relief.



MISS RUTH TWOMBLY, DAUGHTER OF H. MCKAY TWOMBLY, AND A FREQUENT ATTENDANT AND EXHIBITOR AT HORSE SHOWS.



MRS. JAMES L. KERNOCHAN, OF NEW YORK, ONE OF THE BEST CROSS-COUNTRY RIDERS OF THE EXCLUSIVE MEADOWBROOK COLONY.



MISS EMILY BEDFORD DRIVING DONNER AND BLITZEN, WINNERS OF A PAIR-CHAMPIONSHIP AT LOUISVILLE, KY., THIS YEAR.



MRS. WARNER LEEDS, OF PHILADELPHIA, A CLEVER DRIVER WHOSE HORSES HAVE WON MANY PRIZES.



MRS. JOHN GERKEN, SAID TO BE AMERICA'S BEST HORSEWOMAN, DRIVING HER FAMOUS HORSE, NEWSBOY, TO A RUNABOUT.



MISS ETHEL G. ROCKEFELLER, DAUGHTER OF WILLIAM ROCKEFELLER, RIDING AFTER HER PRIZE-WINNER, TENDRESSE.

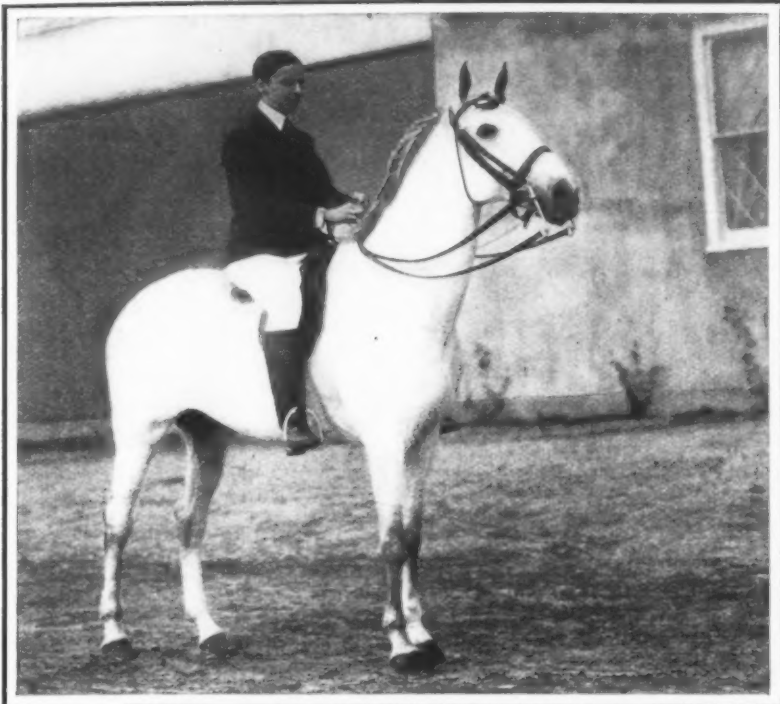


MISS MARJORY GOULD, DAUGHTER OF GEORGE J. GOULD, AND A SKILLFUL RIDER AND DRIVER.



MISS CELESTINE HITCHCOCK, DAUGHTER OF THOMAS HITCHCOCK, ON HER FAVORITE HORSE AT WESTBURY, L. I.

WOMEN OF WEALTH AND FASHION WHO PATRONIZE THE HORSE SHOWS. PROMINENT FIGURES IN SOCIETY, WHO ARE EXPERTS IN RIDING AND DRIVING, AND WHOSE EQUINE PETS TAKE MANY PRIZES.—Photographs by C. J. Ross.



KINGDON GOULD, SON OF GEORGE J. GOULD, AND NOTED AS A POLO PLAYER.



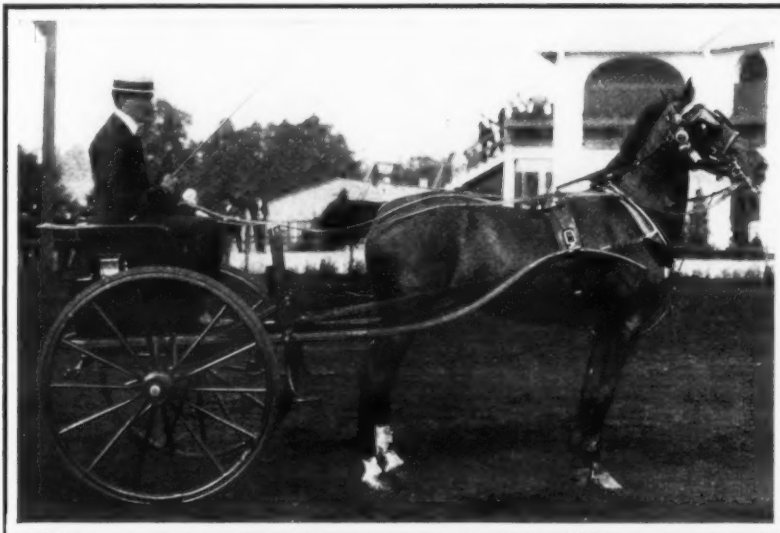
ROBERT GERRY, OF NEW YORK, ONE OF AMERICA'S RICHEST YOUNG MEN, AND A FOUR-IN-HAND DRIVER OF GREAT SKILL.



EBEN D. JORDAN, THE BOSTON MILLIONAIRE, AND OWNER OF MANY FINE HACKNEYS, DRIVING HIS CHAMPION HORSE, HILDEED.



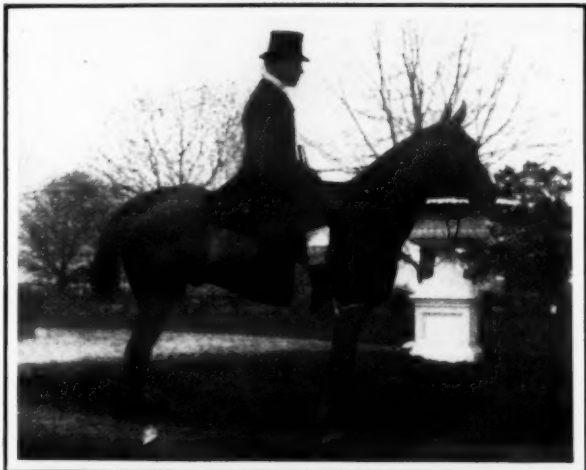
LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER J. H. REID, U. S. N., RIDING HIS THOROUGHBRED HUNTER, NAOLA, AT ANNAPOLIS.—Mrs. C. R. Miller.



ALFRED VANDERBILT DRIVING POLLY PRIM, ONE OF HIS FAMOUS PRIZE-WINNING FOUR-IN-HAND HORSES.



JUDGE W. H. MOORE DRIVING FOREST KING, WINNER OF THE WALDORF-ASTORIA GIG CUP, AND CONSIDERED THE BEST HORSE OF THE KIND IN THE WORLD.



MAXWELL STEVENS, NEW YORK, A GREAT CROSS-COUNTRY RIDER.



REGINALD VANDERBILT DRIVING AMAZEMENT AND ASTONISHMENT, THE BEST 16.1 AND OVER PAIR SHOWN OF LATE YEARS.

MEN WHO MAKE HORSE SHOWS POSSIBLE AND SUCCESSFUL.
MILLIONAIRES AND SOCIAL LEADERS WHO EVINCE DEEP INTEREST IN PEDIGREED EQUINE STOCK, AND WHO
HANDLE THE REINS WITH PROFESSIONAL SKILL.—Photographs by C. J. Ross.

Does Japan's Progress Endanger American Trade?

By J. Ingram Bryan, Professor in the Imperial College of Commerce, Nagasaki, Japan

THERE has recently appeared in the American and European press a good deal of discussion tending



PROFESSOR J. INGRAM BRYAN,
of the Japanese Imperial Col-
lege of Commerce.

to the discredit of Japan's policy in Korea and Manchuria, and to arouse suspicion as to her intentions. Japan is represented as not only carrying things with a high hand in Korea, but also as resorting to fraud and violence in the pursuit of her aims; in China she is alleged to be fomenting the China-for-the-Chinese agitation; and in the far East generally she is charged with cherishing anti-foreign designs under the mask of the "open door" and equal opportunities for all. These are serious accusations, if true; and it is well to inquire what foundation there is for them.

Japan herself, though disposed to regard this discussion as the outcome of the prejudiced effusions of a reactionary press, feels that she cannot be just to herself by wholly ignoring the matter, and has therefore made some attempt to reply to her accusers. She realizes that the neutral tints of impartiality do not appeal to either the reader or the writer of the average newspaper; and now that there is a strong disposition in some quarters to recoil from the excessive applause of the last two years, to the equally deceptive propaganda of excessive depreciation, her official circles are not a little disturbed.

It would be well for Western readers to be wary of taking for granted the credibility of reports about Japan in certain newspapers of China, both native and foreign. Only a short time ago, at a trial in a Shanghai court, it was divulged by a witness on the stand that the newspaper which he represented had been in receipt of a thousand dollars a month from the Russian government for pushing the interests of Russia in China. There are suspicions that the empire of the Czar, and the journal involved, are not the only offenders in this respect, now in China; governments sometimes are not above the methods of insurance companies in upholding their interests. In order to evade censorship, many of the vernacular papers of China are published in the name of foreigners, though really owned and edited by native revolutionaries.

The most serious allegation against the good faith of the Japanese authorities in relation to Manchurian trade is that made public a few weeks ago by the correspondent of the *London Times*, who states that after a tour of Manchuria he finds that Japanese goods are being imported there free of duty through Antung and Tairen, and that consequently foreign goods cannot compete against them. To this charge the Japanese government replies that the fact of Japanese goods being admitted duty free is a natural result of the absence of any custom-house at either of these places; but that inasmuch as no scrutiny is made into provenance of merchandise thus imported, both foreign and Japanese goods are equally free to pass, and it cannot therefore be contended that any special advantage is conferred upon Japanese merchants. British and American traders in China, however, are not quite ready to find in this answer a disposal of the difficulty. They insist that the advantages that accrue to foreign shipping at the places named, as well as the facilities for railway traffic, are not open to foreigners upon equal terms with the Japanese. The only reply so far offered to this contention is, that the limited means of communication by land and sea are at present wholly occupied in conveying military necessities, and that as yet no regular foreign-goods freight can be established. Meanwhile, large quantities of Japanese cottons and other commodities are said to be pouring into Manchuria, so that when the time does arrive (if it ever does) for the imposition of duty at Tairen and Antung, the Japanese merchant will have on hand sufficient goods to undersell the foreigner for a considerable period—long enough, some imagine, to squeeze out the average competitor.

When the "China Association," of Shanghai, some little time ago, protested against the above condition as an injustice to foreign trade, suggesting that a custom-house be established at Tairen, the Japanese officials replied that the same thing was going on all along the Russo-Chinese frontier, and that it was quite in order for the foreigner to make a similar complaint against Russia. It is certainly true that Russian merchants are taking full advantage in a commercial way of their country's occupation of Manchuria; at the present time flour and cottons from Russia are pouring into Manchuria duty-free, chiefly by rail from Europe and Vladivostok, and the principal sufferers from these importations will be the American dealers in such commodities. But until Russia is induced to levy customs at Harbin and other places along the northern frontier of Manchuria, Japan will refuse to

injure her own trade by having a custom-house set up at Dalny.

By most of those taking a hand in this discussion it seems to have been forgotten that there exists no regulation between China and Korea relating to commercial traffic across their frontiers; at any time the Koreans may demand their right to renew the old custom of sending goods duty-free, via Manchuria, to Peking. It is said in Japan, and with some degree of reason, that when Japanese goods can, and do, go into Formosa and Saghalien, duty-free, why should they make an exception of Kwantung, which is their own so long as the lease with China lasts.

In an interview upon this subject, Viscount Hayashi, the minister of foreign affairs, declares that Japan intends to adhere strictly to the policy of equal opportunities for all in Manchuria, and that she does not contemplate, and never did contemplate, the granting of exclusive privileges to any nationals, whether her own or others. His Excellency begged to remind us that it was impossible to open Manchuria to trade until the termination of the war. At the time of concluding peace with Russia, there remained nearly a million and a quarter of Japanese combatants and non-combatants in that region; and all their supplies had to be brought from Japan. The task of bringing this enormous army home so absorbed every means of communication that free access to Manchuria for purposes of trade was impossible. The minister expressed a desire to have it made known everywhere that by the first of September next, all that part of Manchuria originally under Japanese occupation would be completely thrown open to all nations for commercial purposes. No one, he went on to say, could have questioned the right of Japan to utilize the advantage accorded her by the Treaty of Portsmouth, of maintaining her occupation of Manchuria until April next. On the contrary, she had employed the most extraordinary expedition to repatriate her troops, and will, therefore, be able to restore civil administration and open Manchuria seven months earlier than the date conventionally fixed for the evacuation. Concluding, he remarked that he was quite unable to see how any fair-minded observer could find fault with either Japan's action or attitude in the matter.

The American exporter may rest assured that Japan, like the United States, will do everything within the legal limit to protect her trade, both at home and in Manchuria, from foreign competition. At present she depends on import duty to supply a large part of her revenue. High as that duty is, it is always rising until at last the wall of protection will be complete. During the past year there was a falling off in imports to the enormous extent of sixty-four millions of yen, while in the same period exports increased by thirty-four million yen. In the last ten years the revenue from import duty has more than doubled, and with the new revision of the tariff which comes into effect next October, there will be a still greater increase; so that the government which, ten years ago, was able to realize from import duty only seven millions of yen, will, in the near future, easily go beyond its present mark of fifty millions of yen; in fact, it hopes to depend entirely upon this source for payment of the interest on the gigantic foreign debt, greatly as that has been increased by the late war. Since the close of the war trade with China has grown in a phenomenal way, leaping in the last four months from thirty-eight to fifty-four millions of yen.

As regards any drastic attempts to smother foreign competition, either at home or in Manchuria and Korea, we may reasonably believe it altogether improbable that Japan, in view of the fierce light that beats upon her from abroad, will, in the near future, allow anything to transpire on her part that might make her an easy prey to criticism. Throughout the Japanese empire to-day but one aim pervades every department of life—social, moral, political, commercial—to outdo Christendom; any show of injustice or faithlessness in respect to Japan's promises concerning Manchuria and Korea would be fatal to this ambition. While taking every opportunity to secure the rights and prefer the advantages of her own nationals in all ways, she will undoubtedly endeavor to deal with others as she expects them to deal with her.

Colorado's Probable Metallic Production.

TO THE writer of the article in last week's issue of *LESLIE'S WEEKLY* on Colorado mining have come a number of well-intentioned letters criticising his optimistic prediction that when tunnel-mining operations had attained a full measure of completion and productiveness the State's annual output of metal would possibly reach a money value measured by nine figures. I have only to reaffirm my belief in this prophecy. Some of the best-informed mining men in Denver place the future production of Colorado mines at a total figure considerably above one hundred million dollars. Colorado's metallic mines produced last year slightly in excess of fifty-four millions, two counties alone, Teller and Lake, where tunnel mining has attained the greatest extent of development, producing \$32,000,000. Clear Creek and Gilpin output measured but \$4,500,000, an insignificant amount, to be sure, compared with Teller and Lake counties, but explained, and explained wholly, too, by the fact that in Clear Creek and Gilpin counties tunneling has but recently

been given comprehensive prosecution.

But few mining men, forming opinions from an impartial viewpoint, doubt the existence of as vast and quite as rich a mineralization in the hills and gulches of Clear Creek and Gilpin counties as in Lake and Teller, and it is obvious to all observers that the eyes of the mining world are now upon Clear Creek and Gilpin, and that here is now being focused a great re-awakening of mining effort, which is backed by a vast aggregate of capital and directed by some of the world's best mining engineers. Hence, it is not improbable that ere the first ten years of the new century have passed, many of the old-time bonanzas of Clear Creek and Gilpin, upon which shaft-mining operations ceased two years ago or more, in order that all the forces of the various companies might be directed upon driving cross-cut tunnels to intersect the bonanza veins that have in times past been the chief financial support of the Centennial State, will again enter the bonanza class, and, together with the probable output from a hundred or more companies of more recent organization, which have been night and day exploring their properties under ground, will swell the total production of Clear Creek and Gilpin to figures that will equal or exceed the princely annual offerings of Cripple Creek and Leadville.

It is not likely that the latter two camps will recede in productive output. Rather, it is probable that their combined output for 1905 of \$32,000,000 will be materially increased; and if the tremendously-widened production looked for from Clear Creek and Gilpin counties does not fail to materialize, then these four counties—Lake, Teller, Gilpin, and Clear Creek—will have an annual output of metallic ores by 1910 totaling the border-line of nine figures, without the help of the State's twenty other counties, which annually add to the State's mineral production nearly \$22,000,000. Supposing that the reawakening of mining effort in Colorado is given a general distribution, then these twenty other counties will, of course, widen their annual output, and quite possibly to double or more the present figures. This would give the State a metallic production by 1910 of nearly \$150,000,000.

My critics also refer to the Clear Creek and Gilpin Mining and Tunnel Company which was mentioned in the article as having in nowise as great a mine as some of Colorado's bonanzas. The writer did not intend to convey the impression that it was. The Clear Creek and Gilpin Company at Dumont was brought into the article to illustrate what tunnel mining was likely to accomplish in Clear Creek and Gilpin counties (the tunnel starts in the former county but emerges in the latter county), and that it typified or represented a class of mining in these counties that has, applied in Teller, Ouray, San Juan, and Lake counties, multiplied the former productive returns. The Clear Creek and Gilpin Company's already partially equipped enterprise is so vast, its ore bodies so rich and apparently so exhaustless, that when it attains to its fullest development its widened output will, it is estimated in local mining circles, reach a million or a million and a half a year, and keep it up. The Clear Creek and Gilpin is a tried property, and failure of its ore bodies at the point of tunnel intersection is a contingent the owners never consider as a possibility. But of course the Clear Creek and Gilpin Company is not the only mining enterprise here of vast dimensions. There are others—probably a score of them—most of which the writer has recently visited. They all look good and promise riches to the owners.

But it cannot be denied that Clear Creek County is the State's coming mining section. Money will be made here faster in the next ten years than anywhere else on the map of Colorado, and it follows that now is the time to act if one wants to get a share of the riches that are to be distributed before this county sees many years more. There are a number of mining corporations here almost treading the promised land of their riches. They need money—much money—to carry on their big developments, and the persons who furnish the funds are pretty sure to get back in dividends many times the amounts risked. Intelligent advice for those unfamiliar with the many corporations and their stocks is necessary and easily obtained. Perhaps no man is better fitted to advise on Clear Creek stocks than Mr. A. R. Specht, of the Clear Creek and Gilpin Company. He has mined in this region for thirteen years, and knows the map of underground Clear Creek as we know the halls of our own homes. Mr. Specht's address is 43 Exchange Place, New York City. E. C. ROWE.

The Coming of the Stork

REMINDS MOTHERS THAT ONE OF THE FIRST AND MOST IMPORTANT REQUISITES IS CUTICURA SOAP.

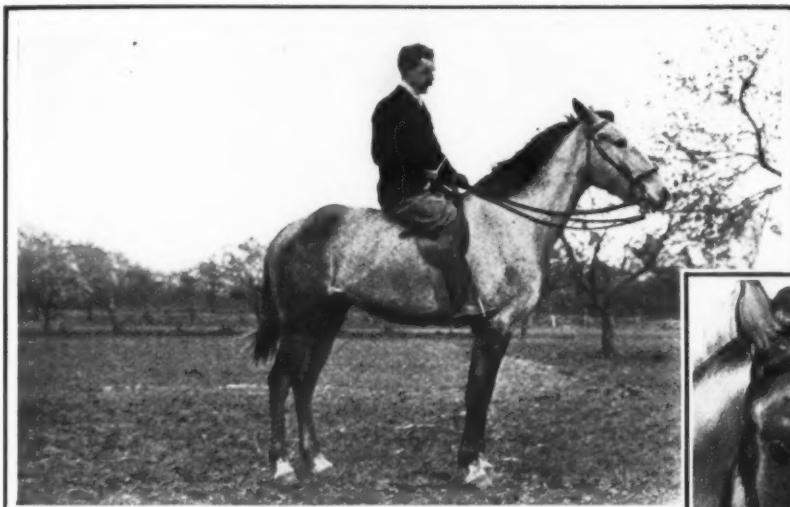
Physicians, nurses, pharmacists, and chemists throughout the world indorse Cuticura Soap, because of its delicate, medicinal, emollient, sanative, and antiseptic properties derived from Cuticura Ointment, the great Skin Cure, united with the purest of cleansing ingredients and most refreshing of flower odors. For preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for allaying itching, irritation, and inflammation, for sanative, antiseptic cleansing, as well as for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery, Cuticura Soap is invaluable. Guaranteed absolutely pure and may be used from the hour of birth.



A FENCE TAKEN IN FINE STYLE BY MRS. A. H. MCCARTHY ON GREY NUN, HER VIRGINIA HUNTER.



LIEUTENANT A. H. MCCARTHY MOUNTED ON HIS HANDSOME HUNTER, MARINER.



LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER G. R. MARVELL ON BARBALLO, AN EXCELLENT JUMPER.



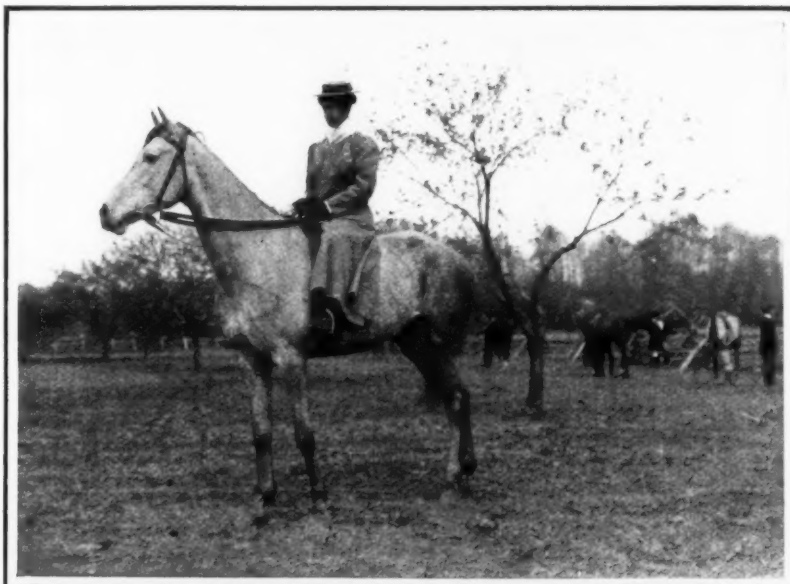
MRS. G. E. MARVELL RIDING NELLIE, HER FAVORITE HUNTER.



LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER W. V. PRATT ON HIS SPLENDID HUNTER, ROBERT OF LINCOLN.



MRS. W. V. PRATT ON JUMPING JOAN, A WINNER AT THE RICHMOND HORSE SHOW.



MRS. A. H. MCCARTHY, A FEARLESS FOLLOWER OF THE HOUNDS, READY FOR A GALLOP ON GREY NUN.



SPECTACULAR FENCE-JUMPING—LIEUTENANT W. V. PRATT ON ROBERT OF LINCOLN (AT LEFT); LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER J. H. REID ON NAOLA (AT RIGHT).

THE AMERICAN NAVY'S EXCLUSIVE HUNTING SET.

NAVAL OFFICERS AND THEIR WIVES, MEMBERS OF THE SEVERN RIVER HUNT CLUB AT ANNAPOLIS, WHO OWN GOOD HORSES AND ARE EXPERT RIDERS.—Photographs by Mrs. C. R. Miller.

Wonderful Wealth of a New Copper Camp

By E. Dana Johnson, of the Albuquerque (N. M.) Journal

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., November 10th, 1906.

From the rough foot-hills and arroyos on the west side of the Caballo Mountains in New Mexico, the range, steep, barren, and rugged, rises up abruptly from the east bank of the Rio Grande del Norte—the Great River of the North—and is about fifteen miles long, a tumbled mass of scarred and seamed precipices intersected by rugged, gloomy canyons. Five miles to the north rises, by the brink of the river, the queerly rounded hump of the Elephant Butte, where the government reclamation service has now commenced work on one of the largest and costliest irrigation projects in the world. The Caballo range juts weirdly and silently out of the vast mesas of central New Mexico, a great, lonely pile, with the great river forever slipping silently by on its southward way at the mountains' foot. The Caballo range has been the scene of much romance and adventure, and is surrounded with an atmosphere of mystery and portent that is unusual even in the strange land that surrounds it.

It has been firmly believed for many years by old-time prospectors that the famous lost Adams diggings are in this range. Adams was a venerable prospector who, many years ago, staggered into Silver City with a sackful of huge gold nuggets, his mind gone and his body emaciated by hunger and hardship. Adams had gone off into the mountains with two friends to hunt for gold. He told a disconnected story to the effect that one of his comrades had died of hunger and the other had been scalped by Apaches, rambled on about great gold diggings, and finally died without disclosing his secret. Since that time the search for the Adams placers has been carried on all over southern Arizona and New Mexico by generations of prospectors in vain.

Thousands and thousands of dollars' worth of gold running \$20 to the ounce was taken from Apache Canyon by men who simply scratched around in the lime and granite sand. That scientific thorough mining will lay bare millions in the yellow metal, is believed by many. This is one of many episodes. The Caballos have been the scene of treasure hunts since tradition runneth not to the contrary. Many have hunted assiduously for the mysterious caves in which the banderillo and bandit, Navarro of Spain, is reputed to have hidden \$5,000,000 in gold.

The contrast between the days that were and those that are is strikingly shown by the latest expedition to the Caballos. Instead of traveling across the desert burro-back, these Argonauts came in a Pullman car, and rolled easily across the desert from Engle on the Santa Fé to the mountain top in a stage. They were Colonel Robert Hopper, for the past twenty-five years a familiar figure in New Mexico mining districts and a veteran capitalist; Dr. J. V. Hemstreet, of Herkimer, N. Y., a director of the Herkimer National Bank; George L. Crum, manager for the Equitable Life Assurance Society, of New York; H. M. Bigelow, city clerk of Portland, Me.; E. A. King and E. L. Brand, of Central Bridge, N. Y.; A. C. Buckner and Colonel M. L. Buckner, of Dallas, Tex.; and last, but not least, Mrs. M. L. Buckner and Miss Lulu Johnson. The gentlemen are directors and stockholders of the Victoria Chief Copper Mining and Smelting Company, which is now developing fourteen valuable copper claims in the Caballos and extracting from the heart of the grim mountains a goodly share of the untold wealth which lies buried there. When Colonel Hopper and his party left Albuquerque for the East they were enthusiastic over their trip to express it mildly. For many of the Easterners it was their first experience of the Southwest, or even the far West, and the novelty of it pleased them no less than the millions of tons of copper ore blocked out in their mines.

At Engle—a typical little range town on the railroad, eighteen miles across the mesa from the mountains—they were given a treat in the form of a grand ball at the official residence of Foreman Warren, of the big Diamond A cattle outfit and the leading citizen for a radius of thirty miles. That ball will not soon be forgotten by the Easterners, and especially the ladies. It was the greatest society function Engle has seen in ten years, and raw-boned, bronzed, bow-legged cow-punchers came from all over the country to the accompaniment of jingling spurs and resounding hoofs, while the buxom girls of the golden West galloped no less gallantly into the little town to dance with their six-shooter sweethearts. It was a most remarkable gathering, and the fact that no one was shot full of holes came as more or less of a surprise—not to say disappointment—to the visitors, who received a reception to the land of sunshine marked by a warm-hearted cordiality not to be found on Broadway, and a courtesy that was eighteen karats fine. It was a great night in Engle, and the picketed broncos made the main street—and the only street—look like a round-up.

The ride from Engle to the mines is beautiful. The road winds along the mesa amidst the cactus and mesquite and greasewood, until it starts on its serpentine course up the mountain-side twelve miles distant, where it becomes a highway of scenic magnificence. The road is a perfect one, built with curves and grades suitable for a railroad, a future possibility which the builders had in view. The last five miles of the road is a broad shelf cut out of the solid rock, winding along dizzy precipices with splendid vistas of river and mesa thousands of feet below and distant mountains

on the horizon. The Rio Grande seems to lie at one's very feet, and is really little more than a mile away. The scenery through historic "Palomas Gap" is among the finest in the Southwest. As the traveler arrives at the mines he is struck with the fact that if one is going to have mines it would be hard to find a better adapted location. On the west side of the mountain, a short distance from the "Victoria Chief" camp, there is unlimited pine and pinon timber. In plain view is the river, the water waiting to be pumped up to the boilers. A mile or so away is a coal mine in full operation, with inexhaustible fuel ready at hand, while equally near is an electric generator in full operation at a lead mine whose owners are looking for somewhere to market their current. It is interesting, by the way, to note that the owners of the lead mine are preparing to complete and start a reduction plant, the machinery for which is in position.

The Victoria Chief Company has not been saying much about its bonanza to people generally, and New Mexico people are beginning to find out, with more or less surprise, that an enormous amount of development work has been done, and there is blocked out a quantity of self-fluxing pyritic copper ores which makes it appear that the whole mountain must be made of copper. And frankly Colonel Hopper says that it is. The visiting stockholders were delighted with what they saw. And, indeed, they could hardly be otherwise. There is a look of "strictly business" about the camp that speaks volumes to a mining man. When the party arrived at the end of the road they came upon a small army of seventy-five men working busily away at the extension of the road, working with an industry that seems to pervade the whole camp. Even to a man whose knowledge of mining is limited, the showing back in those tunnels and drifts and cross-cuts is most marvelous. There are great veins of the greenish ores five, ten, fifteen feet wide, and in the Marion mine, driven at right angles to the great two-hundred-foot outcrop which forms a gigantic rib of the mountain, the huge vein of mineral richness is twenty feet wide—twenty feet of prosaic-looking, greenish ore, which, beside the golden granules of the Silvas, looks uninteresting. But some of the greatest mining experts, including Colonel William A. Farish, of Denver, say that unless all their experience goes for naught, there is here in embryo a mining camp which will be reckoned among the greatest in the land.

Eminent engineers believe that the Victoria Chief Company possesses a group of mines that will make New Mexico the copper centre of the world, and which will assure snug incomes for many, many years for those who are so fortunate as to share the dividends which will be coming regularly from the properties. There is really no way of estimating how much copper is there. It is apparently unlimited. The tunnel on the Marion has been driven back over five hundred feet. Nearly three hundred feet farther, on the mountain top above, can be followed the great copper-bearing stratum, and the mountain, wherever it has been pierced, shows the same network of rich veins and veinlets of ore, ideal for fluxing—ore which can be reduced to pure red metal with the least cost, with water, fuel, timber, and transportation easily accessible. The visitors' report to interested persons in the East is bound to be a rosy one. Their enthusiasm, as they were shown the possibilities of the honeycomb of mineral wealth before them, was like that of a boy with a pair of new red-top boots. "There is no get-rich-quick-mine here," said one of the Easterners. "It is a cold business proposition. It means that with steady work the mountain will furnish steady, substantial, regular returns to investors. It will make them rich, but there will be nothing spectacular about it—incomes for life the size of which apparently will depend solely on the scale on which the work is carried on. It will be the easiest mining, however, that I ever saw. In many places the copper can be actually quarried out of the mountain-side and shoveled into cars on the surface of the ground. In my opinion the element of 'gamble' which enters into nearly every mining proposition is entirely absent here."

The ores brought out of these mysterious tunnels into the mountain-side contain not only copper, but silver in noticeable quantities, a trace of gold, and other minerals. When it is considered that the rugged Caballos are producing at the present time gold, silver, copper, lead, and coal, it is evident that the canyons which once sheltered Spanish outlaws and murdering Indians, and the forbidding, silent cliffs, have deserved the traditional reputation which they bear as the treasure-house of the land of *poco tiempo*. The Caballos have been the death of many a brave man and desperado, and have made fortunes for hundreds. The day of the "wild" West has passed, and this strong company of eminent business men and capitalists from the East, under the direction of the veteran Colonel Hopper, will doubtless usher in a new era in which the united wealth of the mountains will be poured into useful channels. The camp is under the management of General Manager John Gardner, of the company, and Vice-president Stephen J. Macy, both old-time prospectors brought up in a practical school of mining, which makes them most eminently fitted for superintending the extensive operations at the Victoria Chief camp. It does not take a seer to see in the near future a live, flourishing mining camp at the foot of the Ca-

ballos, a big smelter running noisily in the midst, and a stream of riches pouring daily from the bowels of the mountain into the furnaces. It is bound to come, and come soon.

FAST DEPOSITS OF COPPER IN OLD ROBBERS' ROOST.

(From the Albuquerque Journal, November 1st, 1906.)

Colonel Robert Hopper, of New York, the veteran mining capitalist who has been instrumental in developing numerous mines in New Mexico for the past twenty-five years, arrived in the city yesterday morning, with a party, after an inspection trip to the properties of the Victoria Chief Copper Mining and Smelting Company in the Caballos Mountains, a dozen miles or so from Engle, on the Rio Grande division of the Santa Fé, five miles south of Elephant Butte, and about one hundred and thirty miles as the crow flies from Albuquerque. All are interested in the company and interested in the development of one of the most remarkable groups of copper mines in the Southwest—mines which it is confidently believed, will in course of time prove a formidable rival of the United Verde mine of Senator Clark at Jerome, Ariz., and one of the greatest copper producers in the world. The company has been quietly developing its claims during the last few years, saying little about it, but blocking out literally millions of tons of the richest copper ore in this section.

A *Morning Journal* representative who accompanied the party had the pleasure of looking over the properties and seeing the work done. The mines open on the western face of the Caballos, a rugged range lying between Engle and the Rio Grande, and rising abruptly to a height of many thousand feet from the river. Part of the mountains are covered with heavy timber. Coal mines in the range and only a short distance away are producing regularly, and unlimited water is flowing past the base of the mountains, ready to be pumped up to the mines when needed. The location for a great mine could not be more strategic—with unlimited water, fuel, and timber, the railroad easily accessible, and every natural advantage close at hand.

The Southwestern Lead and Coal Company already has a big electric plant running near by, with machinery for a reduction plant. The mines are not far from the scene in the Pittsburg district where, not long ago, miners from all over the country rushed to the Caballos to scramble for the grains of yellow metal that glittered among the sand of the arroyos which drain the western side of the mountains.

The Caballos are about such a range as the Sandias, near Albuquerque, although hardly so long, the Caballos stretching fifteen miles along the river. From Engle a daily stage runs out to the mining district—eighteen miles along a splendid road which takes on the character of a scenic highway when it winds up the mountains to the "Victoria Chief," the principal mine of the fourteen splendid properties owned by the company. Through the "Palomas Gap" five miles of the road is cut through the solid rock, with steep walls above and a dizzy precipice below—a road-bed which has been as carefully and scientifically built as if for a railroad—and a railroad up to the mines is well within the range of future possibility.

The road is really an achievement in its line. Seventy-five or a hundred men are still at work grading the road. For the present the company has installed a unique transportation system—a twenty-horse-power gasoline traction engine with two trail wagons capable of carrying ten tons of ore each. This climbing engine was especially designed for mountain work by the Ohio Manufacturing Company, of Upper Sandusky, and is a powerful machine.

The mines are all about a mile from the Rio Grande, and about eight hundred feet above the level of the river. The district comprises about five square miles. An enormous amount of preliminary work has been done on them within the last two years, and in one, for instance, there is a five hundred and twenty-foot tunnel. In places the mining of the copper will be literally open quarry work, and the mineral may be taken out of the face of the mountain as fast as pick and shovel and dynamite will do it. The mountain is almost one mass of copper.

"Many million tons," said Colonel Hopper, "is now in sight." The total amount of ore in the district is absolutely beyond estimate. It only takes a look around to verify the truth of Colonel Hopper's assertion that the observer is standing on a whole mountain of rich ore. A large amount of money has been spent in preliminary work on the mines by the company, done so quietly that few people have been aware that there were any copper mines worth talking about in the Caballos Mountains, and no one has suspected the fact that so large an amount has been expended unostentatiously on work that is merely preliminary. The vast deposits of copper have literally been only scratched.

This sum of money would not have been put into the mines unless Colonel Hopper, and the gentlemen associated with him, had been sure that they would receive returns on the investment. The most prudent mining men of the country were consulted, and they looked the field over long and carefully before the money was spent. A Denver mining engineer of national reputation, whose report made the Cripple Creek field what

it was and is, and whose investigation started capital into the rich mines of Bisbee, said, after a careful investigation of the Caballos Mountain district, that it would rank with the great copper producers of America.

Much of the ore already workable shows thirty-five per cent. copper, with sometimes as much as five dollars per ton of gold, and two to four ounces of silver. Assayed samples of the first class of ore show that it carries as high as fifty per cent. in copper values, while the second-class ore shows six to fifteen per cent. copper. The chief ores are self-fluxing pyritic ores, requiring no concentration before they go to the furnace. The outcrop of the lode in the Victoria Chief claim is one and a half miles long, and some of the many veins are twenty feet in thickness.

The formation of the Caballos is almost identical with that in Bisbee. It is an interesting fact in passing that the name of the company and its chief mine is in remembrance of one of the most famous Apache warriors that ever terrorized the Southwest—Chief Victoria, who made his last desperate stand after fourteen years of ravages in the rugged Caballos. He made the headquarters of his murdering and plundering band for many years in these mountains. There are still the remains of a stone fort erected by the government in Palomas Gap, in the campaign against Victoria. That the Victoria Chief mine will be one of the greatest copper producers in the country is evident. The company is capitalized at \$3,000,000, Colonel Hopper being president of the concern, with Stephen J. Macy, vice-president; H. H. Bigelow, secretary and treasurer, and John Gardner, general manager. The other directors are William Buchanan, of New York; Henry C. Munger, of Herkimer; Eugene S. Neal, of Garrison, S. D.; Howard C. Dickinson, of New York, and Dana A. Rose, of New York. The stock is fully paid and non-assessable, par value one dollar.

ADVANCE IN THE SHARES OF VICTORIA CHIEF.

Inspired by the splendid reports of the enormous wealth of the Victoria Chief mining camp brought back by the party which has just visited the property, the recent allotment of 100,000 shares at seventy-five cents a share has been entirely taken up. Every member of the visiting party hastened, on his return, to increase his holdings. It is interesting to observe that several of the party unhesitatingly declare that the stock is worth ten times what they paid for it. In view of its vastly improved condition and the splendid outlook for its future, they say there is every reason to believe that the stock will soon sell at not less than two dollars and fifty cents a share. No shares will be sold hereafter at less than one dollar par value, and, with early shipments of ore to the smelter and the probable payment of dividends, a still further and more rapid advance is anticipated, so that the price of one dollar per share is subject to withdrawal without notice. Stockholders and others interested in the latest reports from this mine, including the authentic statements made by the visiting party, can obtain them by addressing Hopper & Bigelow, Victoria Chief Copper Mining and Smelting Company, 100 Broadway, New York City.

Travelers' "Luggage" in England.

PERSONS who contemplate traveling in England will be interested to know that the railroad-weight allowance for baggage is 150 pounds for first-class passengers, 120 pounds for second-class, and 100 pounds for third-class. Excess rates of from one-fourth of a cent to two cents a pound are charged on all weights over these allowances.



MAMMOTH NEW-DEPARTURE WHEAT-STORAGE HOUSE OF WASHBURN-CROSBY COMPANY, MINNEAPOLIS, NEARLY HALF AS HIGH AS THE FAMOUS WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

Selling Dollars for Ninety Cents.

WHEN any one talks about selling gold dollars for ninety cents it is a joke. But the statement can almost be claimed a fact by the biggest milling concern in the world, and proven by a test of the "loaves of bread-producing quality" of their flour, as compared with other mills' brands. Recently Mr. Charles B. Nichols, Western manager of LESLIE'S WEEKLY, visited the milling plant and laboratories of Washburn-Crosby Company, at Minneapolis, and there learned some things of undoubted importance to every housekeeper and bread-maker. Mr. Nichols writes as follows:

"After a little small talk with the chief chemist, he informed me that the name LESLIE'S WEEKLY was good for a pass through the whole works, with himself as guide. This looked like an hour of good Minnesota time in boredom; but I thought I would not disappoint him by declining what was evidently considered worth while, so expressed myself as delighted, and took an elevator to the top of the big mill. We worked downward, following the course of the wheat as it goes through the various stages in the milling process. As we proceeded down my interest proceeded up, and while I am not much in putting to pen 'the snow-white purity' and 'that beautiful creamy tint,' I could see at once that I was not in the Jungle.

"Everything is clean, clean, clean, and the flour is not touched by human hands throughout the entire process. Machinery, guided by skilled workmen of the highest type I have ever seen, does the whole thing. Of the descriptive and scientific talk poured into my ear as we visited the different machines I lost a great deal, but even as a 'very much layman' I could easily see that Gold Medal Flour was made with the main object of supplying men, women, and children with an absolutely pure food. Much of the product which other mills put into their flour is thrown ruthlessly into the offal, thus sacrificing profit in the interests of quality, with a vengeance. It is evident that here extreme care and scientific methods have combined to produce a flour as nearly perfect as human skill can make it.

"We went into the laboratory and testing-room of this great concern, and there I saw tests and comparisons of bread-producing qualities that made me believe there was enough in the flour question to interest every housewife in the United States. A kernel of wheat was magnified, and the relative values of germ, gluten cells, bran coats, testa, endocarp and epocarp were made so clear that I felt I had always been a dusty miller—by the way, these millers are not dusty. Every kernel of wheat is tempered by a special process which toughens the bran coat so that it can be entirely separated from the rest of the wheat berry. This insures a flour free from every particle of the indigestible wheat shell, and helps to make a nice, easy-mixing dough.

"One of the leading magazines recently published a very interesting article on cellulose. It seems that this fibrous and indigestible part of the wheat kernel can be ground into flour and never noticed by the ordinary observer. Most mills leave it in, but in their effort to make a big bread-producing flour, Washburn-Crosby have thrown the cellulose into their feed. I did not know it before, but the human body demands from the food daily about four ounces of protein, four ounces of fats, sixteen ounces carbohydrate, and a slight percentage of phosphates. Reports from the United States Department of Agriculture filed here show that white bread, rolls, and biscuits contain these constituents more nearly in the proportion demanded by the human system than any other ration.—Me for the white bread hereafter. Well, take it all in all, I spent a very interesting morning, and am a thorough convert to Gold Medal Flour. I do not wonder that their capacity is thirty-five thousand barrels per day—think of it!—and that more than twenty million packages were sold last year. I believe every housewife who buys Gold Medal is getting dollars for ninety cents, as compared with the value which the same money will purchase in other flour.

"In order to still further perfect their plant and safeguard the interests of cleanliness, Washburn-Crosby have built an enormous wheat storage-house, almost half as high as the Washington Monument. This will enable them to do all the wheat cleaning outside of the mills proper, and is a progressive step not attempted by any other concern. I secured a photograph of this building, which, I am sure, will prove of interest to you."

A Great Loss to the Literary World.

SORROWFUL indeed to the members of the staff and to hosts of readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY was the announcement of the passing away, at Claremont, Cal., on November 8th, of Mr. La Salle A. Maynard, long one of the associate editors of this paper, and a frequent and valued contributor to its columns.



LA SALLE A. MAYNARD, A prominent literary worker who labored in the cause of peace.

Mr. Maynard succumbed to the dread malady consumption, with which he had battled heroically for years, and he died, when he should still have been in his prime, in his fiftieth year. To the last he bore up bravely, and he continued his work until forced to drop it through sheer physical weakness. Few men in any calling ever left behind them so many sincerely mourning friends.

The story of Mr. Maynard's life is one of zealous and exemplary endeavor in various fields. Born in Hancock, N. Y., on February 18th, 1857, he received an education in the schools of that town, and then for ten years successfully pursued the calling of a teacher, later entering on the practice of law. Subsequently, however, yielding to a strong literary bent, he joined the editorial staff of the *Criterion Magazine*, whence, after rendering good service, he went to the *New York Observer*, in the employ of which he did some of his most efficient work. He left the last-named periodical to become the managing editor of the *New York Mail and Express*, but withdrew from the latter to establish a press agency, and afterward accepted the position on LESLIE'S WEEKLY which he held most acceptably until his death. In addition to his newspaper duties Mr. Maynard was active in a number of good causes, having been especially prominent in the notable peace conferences at Lake Mohonk, and never missing an opportunity of advocating the doctrine of universal peace. He was a member of the American Institute, the National Municipal League, and other useful lay organizations, and was a devoted church member. Mr. Maynard married Miss Marie Macrum, of Pittsburg, Penn., in 1886, and his domestic relations were peculiarly happy. To his widow and his children his loss has been the severest of bereavements.

Of Mr. Maynard's work as a writer it may be said that his articles were always thoughtful, edifying, and uplifting, and often exceptionally forceful and brilliant. They were appreciated by a multitude of readers and were copied far and wide. As a man, Mr. Maynard was devoted to high ideals, earnest, noble, companionable, and sympathetic. He wrought for the love of his work and to advance the cause of truth and goodness, and to better the world. The quality of his mind and heart is well revealed in the last, and probably the finest, product of his pen, a seasonable editorial which will appear next week in the Thanksgiving number of LESLIE'S WEEKLY. It is an inspiring article, imbued with noble sentiment, and written as it was when its author was facing the end, it has a pathetic significance and will appeal profoundly to all who knew him and loved him.

Recent Deaths of Noted Persons.

T. C. EVANS, of New York, a prominent newspaper man and author.

Mrs. Esther Damon, of Plymouth Union, Vt., ninety-three years old, who was the only surviving widow of any soldier of the Revolution, and the last person on the Revolutionary War pension list.



MRS. ESTHER S. DAMON, Last surviving widow of any soldier of the Revolution. Davis.

Rev. Dr. H. M. Baird, of Yonkers, N. Y., a professor emeritus of New York University, and author of important historical works.

Edmund H. Miller, professor of analytical chemistry at Columbia University, Charles Frasier, of

New York, and author of valuable text-books.

Paterson, N. J., oldest engineer of the Erie Railroad.

Dr. Edward A. Weyman, of Chuchuites, Mexico, one of the most prominent figures in the early history of Texas.

Ambrose L. Thomas, of Chicago, one of the leading advertising agents of the United States.

Dr. Edwin E. Beeman, of Cleveland, O., the chewing-gum king.

William C. McAfee, of Baltimore, ex-chief of the fire department, a famous fire-fighter and life-saver.

John Calvin Welling, of Chicago, vice-president of the Illinois Central Railroad.

Fritz Thaulow, of Christiania, Norway, the Norwegian landscape painter.

Major-General William Rufus Shafter, U. S. A., retired, of Bakersfield, Cal., commander of the American troops in Cuba in the Spanish-American War.

Cobalt, the Wonderful New Silver City of Ontario

By Andrew V. Henry

AS YOU travel north from Toronto in the late autumn, your fellow-passengers, conjecturing your business and destination, hesitate between the hypotheses of moose and mine hunting. By the time you reach North Bay, that queer little metropolis at the head of Lake Nipissing, unless you carry gun-cases or are met by a guide, the hotel clerk assumes that you are bound for Cobalt, and produces samples of argente and "Cobalt bloom" for your admiration, while he entertains you with stories of friends or acquaintances of his, poor men a year or two ago, who are the possessors of comfortable fortunes now, the result of their connection with the great boom in and about "the Silver City."

Next morning, boarding the daily train which connects the silver-mining district with the outside world, you are carried at first through a wilderness of lumbered-over forest, desolate with its sickly second growth and its deserted log camps; then through the beautiful Temagami reservation and the great Gillies "timber limit," as yet unspoiled, though the axe has been busy there, until you reach, late in the afternoon, the little town of Cobalt, the centre of one of the most remarkable silver-bearing regions in the world—and destined to be the richest, in the opinion of many experts.

In view of the dominating position which Cobalt silver-mining properties now occupy in the eyes of the world, it is almost startling to be informed that the town had no existence—not even a name—before the summer of 1903. It had been known for many years



GENERAL VIEW OF THE BUILDINGS AND DEVELOPED PORTION OF THE MCKINLEY-DARRAGH PROPERTY.

which had been most thoroughly explored. This property, incorporated as the Nipissing Mines Company, is the largest single holding in the district, and has produced nearly half the entire output of silver which has been shipped from Cobalt since the founding of the camp. The recent purchase by the Guggenheims of 400,000 shares (some say 600,000) gives that powerful mining interest control of the property, with total

holdings of perhaps \$15,000,000. This purchase was made under advice of John Hays Hammond, who is reported to have said of the property that it was "the most extensive development for a very insignificant amount of exploration work that I have ever seen," and to have added: "There is a very strong probability that the future explorations will open up many other valuable silver veins on the property. In other words, the Nipissing Mining Company, beyond having demonstrated to my mind the certainty of being able to pay in dividends its entire present capitalization, has enormous probabilities in the other large areas of its properties which are as yet undeveloped."

This strong indorsement of the claims of one property in the Cobalt region, where the principal producing mines are found within a radius of two miles, naturally gives added encouragement to the owners of other properties; and, indeed, such a tribute to the soundness of their underlying values, grateful as it is, was hardly needed by the owners whose faith was already being justified by their works. About twenty properties in the district are to be classed as producers. On the major-

ity of these claims new veins of silver-bearing ore are still being uncovered.

As you make your way up the hill from the trim little railroad station, toward the hotel, you realize that Cobalt is really very new. There are sidewalks, and a number of pretty substantial frame buildings, but the most you can say of the middle of the street on a mild and muddy November afternoon is that it is



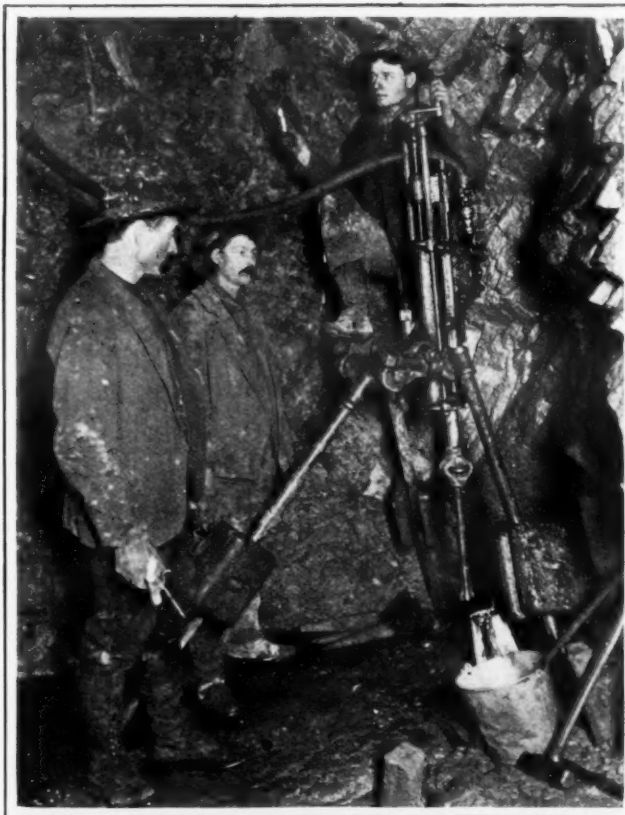
OPEN WORKING AND SHAFT-HEAD OF NO. 3 LEAD OF THE MCKINLEY-DARRAGH MINE. REMOVING HIGH-GRADE ORE SACKED FOR SHIPMENT.



DUMP OF LOW-GRADE ORE FROM NO. 2 SHAFT OF THE MCKINLEY-DARRAGH—WHEN MILLED IT WILL YIELD FROM 170 TO 250 OUNCES OF SILVER TO THE TON.

that the rocks of this far-northern region of New Ontario contained traces of the precious metal; Indians had revealed the fact to the traders of the Hudson's Bay posts along Lake Temiskaming and the adjoining territory; but it had not been supposed to exist in sufficient quantities to warrant exploitation. In 1903, however, the Ontario government began the construction of a railroad, the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario, to connect North Bay with the projected Transcontinental and Grand Trunk Pacific lines, surveys for which are being made through the country to the south of Hudson's Bay, and to open up the rich country lying to the north. While engaged in this work in the neighborhood of what is now Cobalt Lake, the construction gang blasted through great ledges of agglomerate rock which showed mineralization. Finally, La Rose, a French Canadian, the blacksmith of the gang, picked up a heavy lump from the broken rock, which, on investigation, was shown to be pure silver. It is pleasant to record the fact that, while his discovery did not make the blacksmith a millionaire, he located a claim which he afterward sold for \$30,000—not a sum to be regarded lightly in that part of the country before the boom struck it.

But the boom was not long in coming. In the autumn of the same year Professor Willet G. Miller, the provincial geologist, visited the camp, inspected the mineral deposits there, and gave the place the name which it now bears, from the frequent occurrences of cobalt in company with the precious metal. Samples of ores were submitted to E. P. Earle, of New York, in the fall of 1904. Their richness so impressed him that he went to Cobalt and acquired eight claims, 846 acres, in the heart of the district



COMPRESSED-AIR DRILL AND WORKMEN AT THE BOTTOM OF NO. 2 SEVENTY-FIVE-FOOT SHAFT—SUPERINTENDENT McDONALD AT THE LEFT. Photographs by A. E. Dunn.

passable for wagons, whereas you are told that a year ago no wheeled vehicle could have made the ascent; in some parts of the camp this is still true, and "stone-boats" or timber sledges are used for hauling supplies. Several of the principal camps, as well as the town proper, abut upon Cobalt Lake, a small sheet of water perhaps a mile long, and goods, machinery, lumber, and ore are transported by boat. Passengers also cross by boat, and until the Nipissing was forced recently to limit the number of its visitors, an eight-year-old boy, acting as ferryman with an old lumberman's *bateau*, made fifteen dollars a day.

If you expected to see a mining camp of the "Girl of the Golden West" type, you will be grievously disappointed in Cobalt. Not a red shirt or a cartridge-belt is to be seen in the place, nor a saloon or faro-bank, though the town has a permanent population of about 3,000. The strictness of the Ontario provincial laws extends to this remote outpost of civilization, and no liquor may legally be sold in Cobalt, nor may any citizen carry arms without a special permit. This is not to say that no drunkenness exists among the miners, who can and do obtain liquor at "blind tigers"; but these regulations have a good influence upon the community, and make Cobalt, as one of the clerical force of one of the mines said to me, "a tame camp." No Sunday work, even of building, is permitted on the mining properties. There are as yet no churches, but religious services are held every Sunday in the "Opera House."

The first impression of the sobriety and business-like character of the camp and its inhabitants is strengthened by later experience. In the two principal hotels of an evening you find the offices crowded with men engaged in earn-

conversation—all, of course, with reference to the purchase, sale, or development of mining properties—but the flashy promoter is conspicuous by his absence. Everybody seems to be too busy with his own pressing interests, getting his property into good shape for the winter's work, to try to "interest" you or your capital in it. So, too, the talk of the superintendents and other officials of the various properties is measured and conservative. They do not overwhelm you with enthusiastic predictions of their development and output, but they show you the output itself. The self-containment of Cobalt is the outward and visible sign of a deep inward contentment with the way things are panning out. When a superintendent is able to show you heaps of ore assaying from 2,000 to 8,000 ounces of silver to the ton, he is justified in saving his breath and letting "money talk."

Take a few properties as examples. The Nipissing is the first company to make a complete official report of operations. This report shows, from the autumn of 1904 to March 31st, 1905, total receipts of \$1,177,158; mining and all other expenses, \$152,630; net earnings of \$1,024,628; paid to stockholders, \$400,000, and a surplus of \$624,628. Some forty-nine veins have been uncovered on this property, many of which have been followed to a depth of from 25 to 60 feet, the finest, discovered in August, having a width of from 12 to 28 inches, carrying very high values, and regarded by the owners as one of the most important discoveries yet made in the whole of this rich region.

Adjoining the Nipissing property, at the southern end of Cobalt Lake, is the McKinley-Darragh camp, with its 40 acres, on which the first discovery of silver in Cobalt was made. Five leads have been discovered on this property, of which four are being actively worked. No. 1, from which the McKinley-Darragh Company took \$260,000 worth of ore, runs along the



BOILER-HOUSE AND COMPRESSOR PLANT (AT RIGHT), NO. 1 SHAFT-HOUSE (CENTRE) AND DUMP (LEFT) OF THE MCKINLEY-DARRAGH MINE.

which will be kept at work continually (about eighty men on the two properties are working in day and night shifts). Double the number of drills could be used to good advantage. The equipment for an electric-lighting plant is now on the ground, and the foundation is cleared for the installation of a ten-stamp mill, the first in Cobalt, which will soon be in operation. An interesting piece of mining engineering is now under way. About four acres of the McKinley-Darragh property are covered by the waters of Cobalt Lake. Work on the coffer-dam to expose the bottom over this area was begun on November 2d, and is being vigorously prosecuted. The richest vein runs under the lake, and excellent results are hoped for when this work (which will require about six weeks) is com-

pleted. Rich as the discoveries on this property have been, it must be remembered that hardly more than one-quarter of it has been cleared of timber, and less than that area has been prospected. The possibilities of the claim are indicated by the company's estimate that the 1,200 feet or more of veins which have been exposed will average a foot in thickness and 150 feet in depth (the deepest shaft at present is 155 feet). This, at a valuation of \$1,000 to the ton (reckoning seven cubic feet of ore to the ton), would give a production of upward of \$25,000,000 on the property which has been blocked out thus far.

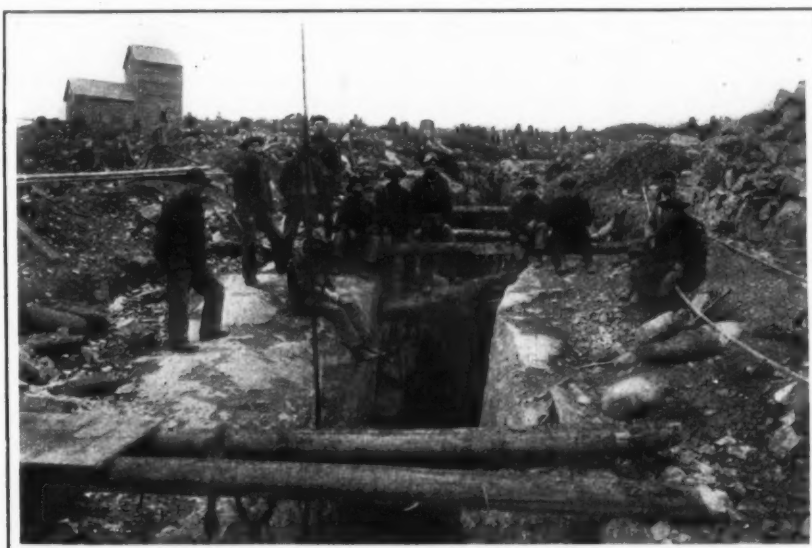
The officers of the McKinley-Darragh-Savage Company (incorporated in Canada) are F. B. Chapin, of Toronto, president and general manager; Thomas W. Finucane, of Rochester, N. Y., vice-president; W. L. Thompson, of Rochester, treasurer, and A. E. Osler, of Toronto, secretary. C. R. Woodin, who is prominently identified with the American Car and Foundry Company, has entered the directorate through his purchase of the stock formerly held by Hiram W. Sibley, of Rochester. Mr. Chapin has

large lumbering interests and is a considerable owner in the Sudbury nickel mines. George R. McDonald, the superintendent, gained his mining experience in British Columbia and Tonopah.

The Cobalt country is one of rocky ridges overlaid with glacial drift, with intervening lakes and marshes. The exposures of rocks in place are few and of small extent, and prospecting is carried on by digging pretty much at random until bed-rock is reached. If you have a miner's license you may prospect on any lands which have not been occupied as mining claims by earlier prospectors or withdrawn from exploration by the government. If your prospecting discloses "valuable mineral in place," you may stake a claim and submit your ore samples to the government inspector,



TWO HEAPS OF ORE FROM NO. 1 LEAD OF THE MCKINLEY-DARRAGH, THE SMALLER (6,800 POUNDS) ASSAYING 8,000 OUNCES TO THE TON, THE LARGER (7,300 POUNDS) 2,000 OUNCES.



AT THE SURFACE OF NO. 27 CUT ON THE NIPISSING PROPERTY, ONE OF THE MORE RECENTLY OPENED WORKINGS, FROM WHICH VERY RICH ORE HAS BEEN TAKEN.

edge of the lake for 518 feet, and has a shaft 155 feet in depth, from which a cross-cut of 15 feet has been made to the vein, on which 80 feet of drifting has been done. No. 2 runs parallel to No. 1 at a distance of 450 feet, and has been stripped for 428 feet of its length. It has a shaft 75 feet deep. When this shall have reached a depth of 150 feet a tunnel will be driven to connect it with No. 1, in the course of which it is expected that other leads will be intercepted. Three hundred feet of No. 3 have been stripped and a shaft of 42 feet has been sunk. Work on No. 4 has been confined to the stripping of about 100 feet. The company recently acquired the Savage mine, consisting of 42 acres in the Kerr Lake district, about three-quarters of a mile distant. This has two working veins, but has not been developed to the same extent as the McKinley-Darragh camp proper, though it has shipped some high-grade ore. Official figures for this mine, as for all the others except the Nipissing, are not yet available, but it is estimated that from 90 to 100 tons of ore, averaging \$2,000 to the ton, have been produced since the incorporation of the present company in June, 1906. As yet no attention has been paid to low-grade ore, of which some 400 tons, estimated at from 175 to 250 ounces to the ton, are in the dump. One of the recent shipments of high-grade ore was 500 pounds sent to Boston as an experiment with a new reduction process. Thirty-five pounds of "metallics" (practically solid silver) were taken from this before shipment; the remainder assayed 2,347 ounces to the ton. With the "metallics" included, the assay would have been as high as 7,000 or 8,000 ounces to the ton.

Great efforts have been made during the summer to put the property in order for the winter's work. Its compressor plant supplies the power for six drills,



DEVELOPING NIPISSING NO. 27 LEAD, AT A DEPTH OF THIRTY FEET—OTHER PARTS OF THE CUT ARE MUCH DEEPER. Photographs by A. E. Dunn.

who issues a patent only in case he decides that the claim has a working value. The patent becomes void if the licensee fails to carry on actual mining operations for the three years following its issue—not less than eight hours' work per day for sixty days in the first two years, and not less than eight hours a day for ninety days in the third year. These regulations act as a safeguard to investors, for they are enforced with strictness, ninety per cent. of recent applications locating claims having been rejected. This law, which has the general approbation of reputable mining men, puts a premium upon honest development of claims and prevents a rich man from staking out a whole district.

Prospecting is encouraged by some of the companies by the offer of \$100 for every inch width of new lead discovered on their properties. On the Gillies timber limit, the mineral rights of which have been reserved by the government, this bonus is \$150. An interesting experiment in government operation of mines is in progress there, and thus far the government has been paying about twice as much as private owners for the sinking of its shafts—an operation which entails an expense, in the case of the latter, of \$16.50 per foot for the first seventy-five feet in depth.

The fear that the earlier discoveries, rich as they were, might not be repeated at greater depths has been dissipated by recent developments, which show that the bonanza ore bodies are at least as good at their lowest workings as they were near the surface. Plans are under way for the sinking of shafts to a depth of 500 feet, and if the anticipations of geologists are realized in the deposits which they will reach, Cobalt's claim to the supremacy of the world as a silver-producing district will be established beyond the possibility of challenge.

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers

[NOTICE.—Subscribers to LESLIE'S WEEKLY at the home office, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York, at the full subscription rates, namely, five dollars per annum, or \$2.50 for six months, are placed on what is known as "Jasper's Preferred List," entitling them to the early delivery of their papers and to answers in this column to inquiries on financial questions having relevancy to Wall Street, and, in emergencies, to answers by mail or telegraph. Preferred subscribers must remit directly to the office of Judge Company, in New York, and not through any subscription agency. No additional charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. A two-cent postage stamp should always be inclosed, as sometimes a personal reply is necessary. All inquiries should be addressed to "Jasper," Financial Editor, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York.]

IT IS a curious fact that most every one who believes that trusts are dreadful things is entirely satisfied with the harmlessness of any trust in which he may be particularly interested. The labor unionist believes in combining labor to compel the payment of a stipulated scale of wages and the observance of stipulated hours, of toil by employers. But the unionist man does not believe that employers have a right to combine to agree upon a scale of wages or hours. Both the labor unionist and the employer are often found side by side, in arms, fighting against industrial combinations or so-called trusts. Has it ever occurred to the thoughtful mind that combinations both of labor and capital can have good purposes to serve? What can be done in these days without a combination?

Here, for instance, is the New York Chamber of Commerce, earnestly urging upon Congress the necessity of currency legislation, so as to prevent the abnormal

and dangerous variations in interest rates such as are being constantly experienced, especially in New York City. No other financial centre labors under this great disadvantage. Interest rates in London, Paris, or Berlin run on a fairly even basis. The bank rate may vary one or two per cent., but a variation of even two per cent. is quite abnormal. In New York money may command seven per cent. one day, and fifty-seven the next, because of a sudden scarcity of loanable funds. Our leading bankers favor legislation that shall provide an addition to the volume of currency or credits when the demands of business justify it, and contraction of the currency when there is redundancy of loanable funds. The bankers would control the situation and regulate the price of money by regulating the flow of the currency. What difference is there between this proposition and that of our great industrial enterprises which have combined for the purpose of maintaining the stability of the prices of their products?

It is openly asserted that the success of the great Steel Trust, as it is called, is due to the fact that it has wielded sufficient power in the iron and steel market to control the prices of the various commodities which it produces. The same thing has been said of the Standard Oil Company, and of the salt trust, and other combinations of a like character. Recently, we were told that the farmers of the country were proposing a great granger organization for the purpose of maintaining prices of farm products—grain, hay, butter, and the like. It is only a year ago since the cotton-producers of the South were preparing to organize a movement to prevent the overproduction of cotton, to keep the surplus from market, or even to destroy the surplus by burning, if necessary, in order to maintain a productive price for the commodity. The grangers, cotton-producers, and others who have been foremost in assailing the industrial trusts, and throwing mud at the Steel corporation, at the Standard Oil, the Harvester, and the Salt trusts, were ready and willing to do precisely the same thing, in their own interests that they were so bitterly denouncing when it was done in the interest of others.

All this illustrates a fact which I have so frequently pointed out, namely, the superficial character of the judgment which the masses have regarding industrial and economic questions. It took many years to lead the people to understand that a protective tariff was the best thing for the masses. The argument for free trade, namely, that every one should be privileged to buy from the cheapest market, and without restrictions, was plausible. The masses want to buy where they can buy cheapest. The argument for protection was that labor was so much cheaper abroad that the foreigner could manufacture the necessities of life, in which the labor cost is the principal item, more cheaply than we can with our higher wages, and that if we bought from the foreigner we would simply add to his prosperity and give to him the profit, while our own factories would be left idle and bankrupt; that, as the foreigner paid no part of our taxes, had no interest in our government and did nothing to support it, we had a right to prevent his competition with our working masses by taxing the goods that he sent into the United States. Whether this argument is logical or not—and I think it is logical—it appealed to the working masses of this country, and when they once understood it they swarmed to the side of protection in droves, and all the plausible arguments of the free-traders could not win them back.

The day will come, perhaps, when the masses, and especially the working masses, will understand that it is to their personal—and that means their selfish—interest to have the prices of our manufactured commodities, as well as of our farms and mines, maintained on an even level and at profitable figures. When they begin to understand that they have a personal interest in this matter they will also understand that there are two sides to the trust equation, and that when a great industrial fabric, reared by years of patient effort and by an enormous expenditure of capital, is sought to be torn down, it must inevitably bury in its ruins thousands, besides those who have provided the capital.

I heard an eminent financier in Wall Street recently say with emphasis that Mr. Rockefeller and other great capitalists of this country had been the chief factors in the wonderful industrial prosperity of the United States. "What," said my friend, "does Mr. Rockefeller get out of his wealth excepting his board and clothes? What can he do with his wealth except to invest it? Think of the tremendous strides our industries have been able to make, because behind these industries was an abundance of capital that men like Rockefeller, Rogers, Morgan, Archbold, Gould, Hill, and others were willing to venture in great enterprises." This gentleman added: "We speak of the great wealth of this country, but it takes money to create money. If our great capitalists were misers, doing nothing but counting their money and clinging to their gold, they would well deserve the reprobation which a hysterical press is pouring upon them. But they are using their millions to build up the greatest of the world's industrial empires, and without these millions, which they accumulated because of rare business gifts, and which, with equal skill and daring, they are putting into new enterprises, our industrial prosperity would be a dream, not a reality." The recent sweeping and unsolicited advances in wages by the Steel Trust, the railroads, the Standard Oil, the Amalgamated, and other corporations mean something to the workingmen of the United States.

I am led to speak of these things because there are manifold signs that, unless the public disposition to seek legislation against our industrial interests is promptly checked, the prosperity of the country will shortly be in danger. The attack on the beef trust, for instance, was a costly experience for the American packers. The best proof of this is the fact that during the month of August our exports of canned beef amounted to only 700,000 pounds, while during the August of the preceding year they amounted to 5,048,000 pounds; in other words, the attack on the canned beef industry at once shrunk the monthly exports to less than one-seventh of what they were a year ago. How many employes of the great packing-houses in this country were

laid off on account of this shrinkage in the output?

I am not surprised at the news from Chicago that there is rejoicing over the report that the department of justice has finally decided to abandon the prosecution of the packing corporations for alleged violations of the anti-trust law. At the same time, we are receiving reports from Washington that plans are being prepared to procure new legislation from Congress, to enable the prosecutors of some of our great industrial corporations to carry on their work with greater success. No one stands for a violation of the law, but every one should oppose a prosecution which is converted into a persecution, especially when it affects industries subject to competition abroad, and meeting this competition only with great difficulty. I observed a recent report of the shrinkage in the exportations of mineral oil from the United States. So much for the attacks on the Standard Oil. After a time, when the people of this country have understood the significance and the danger of hysterical outbursts of the press, and of demagogues in politics against wealth simply because it is wealth, against capital simply because it is capital, the sober, common sense of the nation may once more assert its sway, but perhaps only after a costly experience.

If the prosperity of this country suffers from anything in the near future, aside from the overspeculation to which I have heretofore alluded, it will suffer from the violent assaults by demagogues, self-seeking politicians, and muck-raking writers in newspapers and magazines on the great industrial corporations which, while enriching themselves, have enriched the American people also. It is not by luck or chance that these interests magnify themselves into super-eminent greatness, it is not because they secured as free gifts valuable franchises from the people; it is because men of great executive ability, notable foresight, tireless industry, and unquestioned courage are at the head of these institutions that they have made such astonishing progress and achieved such notable triumphs in the world of industrial competition.

Continued on page 501.

FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE.

Bonds.

(List upon application.)

Commission orders
executed upon the
New York Stock Exchange

Spencer Trask & Co.
Bankers.

William & Pine Sts., New York.

Department of Finance, Bureau for the Collection of Taxes, No. 57 Chambers Street (Stewart Building), New York, November 1, 1906.

IMPORTANT TO TAXPAYERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL persons whose taxes for the year 1906 have not been paid before the 1st day of November of the said year, that unless the same shall be paid to the Receiver of Taxes at his office in the Borough in which the property is located, as follows:

Borough of Manhattan, No. 57 Chambers street, Manhattan, N. Y.;
Borough of the Bronx, corner Third and Tremont avenues, The Bronx, N. Y.;
Borough of Brooklyn, Rooms 2, 4, 6 and 8, Municipal Building, Brooklyn, N. Y.;
Borough of Queens, corner Jackson avenue and Fifth street, Long Island City, N. Y.;
Borough of Richmond, Borough Hall, St. George, Staten Island, N. Y.

—before the 1st day of December of said year, he will charge, receive and collect upon such taxes so remaining unpaid on that day, in addition to an amount of such taxes, one per centum of the amount thereof, as provided by sections 916 and 918 of the Greater New York Charter (chapter 378, Laws of 1897).

DAVID E. AUSTEN,
Receiver of Taxes.

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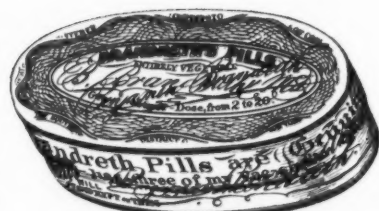
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Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

Continued from page 500.

"G. H." Dalton, Mass.: Anonymous communications are not answered. Please read my introductory note.

"R." Brooklyn, N. Y., and "R." Troy, N. Y.: I only know what has been printed about it. Have never seen the property.

"L. A." New Orleans, La.: O. D. Budd & Co., 60 Broadway, New York, are members of the Consolidated Exchange in excellent standing.

"R." Allegheny, Penn.: I do not think favorably of either of the propositions to which you refer. I find nothing to commend in their prospectuses.

"F." Rockford, Ill.: I do not regard either of them as promising as the Victoria Chief, selling at about the same price, and having better prospects.

"Copper." Little Rock, Ark.: I have heard good reports of the Mineral Hill Company. The properties are near those of the Granby Company, but are in American territory.

"McC." Sioux Falls, S. D.: No meeting appears to have been called by the committee which is considering the affairs of the Union Copper Company. One should be, if the committee means business.

"S." Far Rockaway: I see nothing attractive in the Ely Central proposition. A good many questionable mining propositions are now being quoted on the curb. Keep out of any that you do not have full information about.

"B." Baltimore: From the best sources of information I find nothing to commend in any of the propositions to which you refer. They are all enormously capitalized, and none of them shows much more than a prospect.

"W." Cincinnati, O.: The Cieneguita Copper Company is in a district—Sonora, Mexico—undoubtedly rich in copper. The capital of the company looks large, but the property is extensive. I will make inquiries. I know little about it at present.

"G. B." Cincinnati: The Toledo Railway and Light, like all municipal utility corporations, is subject to the vicissitudes of legislation, municipal and State. Texas Pacific, on declines, looks like a better purchase, or All-Chalmers preferred and common.

"S. L." Hartford, Conn.: I understand the Palmer Mountain Company to be in good hands. I recall no brokerage firm making a specialty of the stock. Write to any Stock Exchange firm or to the company's treasurer, Mr. John Boyd, 56 Wall Street, New York.

"B. B." Baltimore: 1. They are not members of the Stock Exchange, and I can get no report. My only knowledge of the property is based on what has been printed concerning it. 2. It is a speculative proposition, rather highly capitalized, and not an investment.

"B." Eureka, Cal.: The Granby is a low-grade copper proposition in British Columbia. The stock has sold as low this year as 9 1/2, and last year it sold as low as 5. It is in good hands, but is far more highly capitalized than the Dominion, an adjoining property, which some claim will be a second Granby. I know of no Granby gold mine.

"G." Wernersville, Penn.: Butte Coalition, it is said, is to be in the dividend class shortly. It has \$1,000,000 shares, par value \$15. You can address the secretary at the New York office, 42 Broadway. It owns a number of excellent mines, smelting properties, and other interests, and good reports are heard of it. It has a pushing, strong financial backing.

"B." North Adams, Mass.: A. R. Specht & Co., 43 Exchange Place, New York, are the underwriters of both the preferred and common stock of Cedar Creek and Gilpin Company. Probably any Stock Exchange firm, however, would fill your order. The par value of the stock is \$10, but the common is selling for \$5, and has better speculative possibilities than the preferred stock, which pays 8 per cent.

Continued on page 502.

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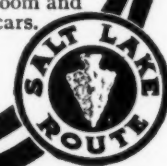
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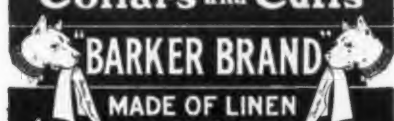
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[NOTICE.—This department is intended for the information of readers of **LESLIE'S WEEKLY**. No charge is made for answers to inquiries regarding life-insurance matters, and communications are treated confidentially. A stamp should always be inclosed, as a personal reply is sometimes deemed advisable. Address: "Hermit," **LESLIE'S WEEKLY**, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York.]

[T IS desirable and proper that the workings of the life-insurance business should be exhibited to the public, so that it may appreciate what the great companies are doing for their policyholders and themselves, and why they do it. This will not be accomplished, however, by the dissemination of "literature" which treats the subject in such a technical fashion as the article prepared as a "reading notice" of the New York Life Insurance Company for the *Review of Reviews*, which is now before me. It bristles with diagrams, and its effect is to make the average man feel that the subject of life-insurance is a mystery which only the initiated can hope to penetrate. If it cannot be presented popularly—as, of course, it can be—it is rather worse than useless for the companies to try to present their side of the case at all. The article in question fails signally in its mission of interesting the average man, who is likely to be bored and puzzled by it, even if he takes the time to read it.

"N." Cincinnati: I never have taken the slightest stock in what Lawson has had to say on the subject of life insurance, or any other subject. His entire career, as a promoter and a speculator, and, above all, his failure as a prophet to make good, show that he is unworthy of attention. I would rather go against, than to follow, his advice in any matter. 2. The statements in reference to the directors were printed by sensational newspapers, and it is untrue that they were the development of the official investigation. 3. You have a right to vote at any time before December 18th.

"C." Grand Junction, Col.: I have frequently advised my readers to avoid anything in the nature of a speculation that might be offered to them in connection with life insurance. These two elements have nothing in common. A man who takes a life-insurance policy ought to know exactly what he is paying for, and what he is to receive in return. Any company which offers him a chance to speculate, in connection with his life insurance, in my judgment, should not be listened to. As a rule, such offers are not satisfactorily kept, and there is always some explanation or excuse, or some peculiar phase of the contract, which can be urged in extenuation.

*The Hermit***Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.**

Continued from page 511.

"L." New York: I am making inquiries.
"B." Orangeburg, S. C.: 1. Yes. 2. I do not believe in Wellington.

"J. E. G." Virginia: I do not regard either as a good investment. Very little official information is obtainable, and no annual reports have reached me.
"W. M." Subscriber: Anonymous communications are not answered. Read notice at head of this department.

"G. W." Milwaukee: Dividends are cumulative at the 7 per cent. rate on Corn Products. While nothing official has been given out, it is reported by those who seem to know something about the property that next year the full dividends may be paid, at least for some quarterly payments.

"B." Pomona, Cal.: 1. I do not advise the purchase of the shares of the La Huradura Banana Plantation Company of Mexico. It is altogether too highly capitalized and too speculative. 2. You should be a subscriber at the home office to be entitled to the special privileges of this department.

"H." West Hoboken, N. J.: I agree with you that the freeze-out process is altogether too common. If the shareholders would get together and demand their rights they would be in a position to secure them. The difficulty is that the stockholders constantly send their proxies to the very officers who use them for their personal benefit.

"H. B. H." Hudson, N. H., and "J." Goshen, N. Y.: 1. The annual report on Greene Gold-Silver, made by Colonel Greene, is an interesting document. The fact that he has made a prediction of dividends within twelve months, and put it on record, will confront him if he does not make good. I hear that he is endeavoring to do so, but very little is known of the property except what his reports have told. The proposed new issue of stock has had its effect.

"B." Orangeburg, S. C.: 1. I cannot give you the name of the fiscal agent. The office of the company is at Salt Lake City, Utah. 2. It is difficult to name the best. 3. Millions are being so invested. 4. I am advised that the Victoria Chief expects to be on the dividend list shortly. 5. The fact that all the stockholders who recently visited the Victoria Chief mines have come back enthusiastic over the property, and have increased their holdings at higher figures, is significant.

"S. St." New York: I have heard that the effort to secure increased dividends for C. and O. was inspired as much by insiders as by outsiders, and was intended as an excuse for making the increase at this time in the face of a rising public sentiment against the railroads by the socialistic element and by the workmen they employ. Whether the increase will be made under the circumstances is a question. If the meeting were to be held in New York or vicinity, I should be glad to take your proxy and represent you. It is some satisfaction for a shareholder to attend a meeting, if only for the purpose of asking pertinent questions.

"Paul": 1. The New York municipal loan, just out, will almost realize 4 per cent., and as it is free from taxes and a savings-bank investment, it ought to be absolutely good. The West Shore 4s, now selling around 105, are as gilt-edged as any can be. Union Pacific first 4s, around 103, are in the same class. The New York Central general 3 1/2-2s at 95 might well be on your list. A little later some of these bonds may sell lower if the money-market stringency continues, because it will compel liquidation in investment stocks and bonds to some extent.

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tent. 2. I am not familiar with the property and have never had anything in particular to say about it that I can recall. You must refer to some other department.

"G." Syracuse, N. Y.: 1. Wis. Central common at 25. International Paper common at 17, and Chicago Great Western common at 17, are all low-priced and promising stocks, but this is not a time to get into the market, in my judgment. Money is too tight. Ont. and West., paying 2 per cent., looks cheaper at 45 than non-dividend payers such as you mention. 2. The president of the Sierra Con., ex-Senator Miller, has most encouraging reports from the property. I have not heard that the Mogollon was issuing additional bonds or stock. The advices from the latter indicate that all that mining section is rapidly increasing in value. I think well of Mogollon for a long pull, if the copper boom continues.

"B." Highmore, S. D.: 1. Among the popular dividend-paying mining stocks are Calumet and Hecla, Amalgamated, Greene Con., Calumet and Arizona, all copper properties, and the Homestake, a low-grade gold proposition. 2. Most mining companies now provide for non-assessable shares, as the preference is for this class. 3. I know of none that are not either technical or advertising mediums. 4. The best book on copper stocks is "The Copper Handbook" by Horace J. Stevens, published in Houghton, Mich. 5. Fortunes have been quickly made in mining stocks by many persons during the recent boom. Many were lucky, but most of them had inside information that enabled them to take advantage of a "sure thing."

"G." Cape May, N. J.: 1. Few of the mining stocks are listed. The active ones are sold principally on the curb, along with a lot of stocks, good, bad, and indifferent, few of them listed on the New York Stock Exchange. Stocks that sell on the curb are sometimes sold there for the purpose of making a market. The shares of many companies are so closely held, and transactions in them so few, that their names would not be recognized if they were offered on the curb. 2. It would not be possible to use the Sierra Con. machinery in the Victoria Chief. They are two distinct properties and widely separated. I understand the Victoria Chief is likely to erect its own smelter, in view of the glowing reports of the remarkable richness of the property which have been brought back by the visiting party. 3. The Giroux Company owns a group of mines in Sonora, Mexico, and another in Nevada, on which considerable work has been done. The company was charged with printing misleading advertisements while it was selling stock, some time ago, but made the explanation that the fault was that of its fiscal agent, for which they were not responsible. The properties have value, and there is some reason for the advance in the shares. Bear in mind that money is made in copper stocks that have not been unduly advanced. The thing to do is to get into some proposition that has indications of great merit which have not been discounted by the price of the shares. If one-tenth of the expectations of the visitors to the Victoria Chief mines is true, the property should become one of the most profitable in the copper line, and be a rival of the famous Bisbee. It is far more attractive than most of the low-priced shares, and its rapid rise from 65c. to \$1, foreshadows a further rise soon. Subscribers need pay only 25 per cent. down on this stock, and 25 per cent. monthly thereafter. At any time within six months of the purchase they can have this money back with interest if they are dissatisfied with the property. This is the fairest offer I have ever seen.

Continued on page 563.

Special Prizes for Photos.

ATTENTION is called to two new special pictorial contests in which the readers of **LESLIE'S WEEKLY** are invited to engage. A prize of \$10 will be given for the finest Thanksgiving Day picture reaching us not later than November 15th; and a prize of \$10 for the most attractive Christmas picture furnished us by November 28th.

Our amateur prize photo contest has long been one of the successful features of **LESLIE'S WEEKLY**. The publishers have decided to establish an additional contest in which professionals, too, may take part. **LESLIE'S WEEKLY** will give a prize of \$10 for the best picture with *News* value furnished by any amateur or professional. For every other *News* picture accepted for use \$2 will be paid. All photographs should be accompanied by a very brief statement of the events depicted, for explanation but not for publication.

LESLIE'S WEEKLY was the first publication in the United States to offer prizes for the best work of amateur photographers. We offer a prize of \$5 for the best amateur photograph received by us in each weekly contest, a second prize of \$3 for the picture next in merit, and a prize of \$2 for the one which is third in point of excellence, the competition to be based on the originality of the subject and the perfection of the photograph. Preference will be given to unique and original work and to that which bears a special relation to news events. We invite all amateurs to enter this contest. A contestant may submit any number of photographs at one time. Duplicates of all photographs should be sent, as sometimes one is spoiled in the using. Photographs may be mounted or unmounted, and will be returned if stamps are sent for this purpose with a request for their return. All photographs entered in the contest and not prize-winners will be subject to our use unless otherwise directed, and \$1 will be paid for each photograph we may use. No copyrighted photographs will be received, nor such as have been published or offered elsewhere. Many photographs are received, and those accepted will be utilized as soon as possible. Contestants should be patient. No writing except the name and address of the sender should appear on the back of the photograph, except when letter postage is paid, and in every instance care must be taken to use the proper amount of postage. Photographs must be entered by the makers. Silver paper with a glossy finish should be used when possible. Mat-surface paper is not suitable for reproduction. Photographs entered are not always used. They are subject to return if they are ultimately found unavailable in making up the photographic contest. Preference is always given to pictures of recent current events of importance, for the news feature is one of the chief elements in selecting the prize-winners. The contest is open to all readers of **LESLIE'S WEEKLY**, whether subscribers or not. All photographs accepted and paid for by **LESLIE'S WEEKLY** become its property and therefore will not be returned.

NOTE TO PHOTOGRAPHERS.

The value of the photographs which many of our correspondents send us is greatly impaired by their failure to provide adequate captions. Every print submitted should have written on the back, legibly, but lightly, in lead pencil, besides the name and address of the photographer, a full descriptive caption telling briefly just what that particular picture represents. For example, a photograph of a street swept by a fire, or a cyclone, should bear a description identifying the buildings shown, giving the name of the street, and indicating any particularly noteworthy feature of the scene. Do not be afraid of making your captions too full. We can condense them. The name of the party to whom payment for the photograph must be made should always be plainly indicated on back of photograph.

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225 Fourth Avenue, New YorkTrade supplied by Anderson Magazine Co.,
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Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

Continued from page 502.

"B." South Omaha, Neb.: I certainly do not advise the purchase of stock in the so-called "soap mine." If it has prominent financiers behind it, why should not they put up all the money it needs, if it offers large returns? Furthermore, if, at any time, you desire to realize on your stock, you might find it extremely difficult to do so.

"W." Fort Duchesne, Utah: The favorable statements made in reference to the Anaconda-Sonora Copper Company have been confirmed by its officers, and by those who have visited the mines. The references of the officers are good, and embrace a number of prominent Western banks. The approaching completion of the railroad will open the territory in the vicinity of the Sonora, and enable it very readily to reach a market. This will be to its decided advantage.

"H." Skianer's Eddy, Penn.: 1. Spencer Trask & Co., bankers and brokers, 52 William Street, New York, are members of the Stock Exchanges in excellent standing. 2. It is always safer to buy stocks outright. A sudden slump might wipe out your margins. 3. All the leading dailies in New York give the stock quotations regularly. 4. I only know what has been printed regarding it, and that has been very favorable.

"O." St. Paul, Minn.: I believe it would be well to keep out of the market at present. The stringency in money bids fair to continue well into the new year, and if it does, unless relief is unexpectedly secured, liquidation may become a little more lively. On reactions, Southern Railway common, Texas and Pacific, and Erie common would offer fair chances for speculation. So would Ontario and Western, which sells at about the price of Erie common, and pays two per cent. per annum, while Erie pays nothing.

"C." Hot Springs, Ark.: Under the new Wabash financial plan, you will be entitled for your \$1,000 debenture "B" bond to \$720 of the new 4 per cent. bonds, \$520 of preferred stock, \$520 of common. If you will write to the reorganization committee no doubt they will be glad to tell you how to secure the additional amount of scrip necessary to make up a full bond and to make up a full share of stock for the scrip you may hold. Brokers always deal in these odds and ends, and your own broker will buy or sell for you or give you the quotations.

"C." Bethlehem, Penn.: 1. The references they give are excellent, and the reports from the property very favorable. I have never seen the mine. 2. The Philippine Plantation Company has very large holdings of unquestionably rich land in one of the garden spots of the Philippines, and, with proper development, I believe that these lands can be made productive. Many observant capitalists are expressing the opinion that American money will find its best field for generous returns in our Philippine possessions. 3. I do not recommend the Banana company to which you refer.

"P." Englewood, N. J.: The meeting of the Am. Malt Company, called for November 8th, was that of the old company, the shareholders of which had exchanged their stock for that of the American Malt Corporation. No notices were sent out to the stockholders of the latter, because it was not their meeting, though the directors had no objection to the attendance of shareholders of either company. The question of the dissolution of the old company is now under consideration. No dividends can be paid on the stock of the new company until they have been declared on that of the old.

"P." Englewood, N. J.: 1. My preference at present would be American Chicel preferred, rather than American Smelting preferred. The Chicel issue is very small, and the common stock ahead of it is earning generous dividends, while Smelting is highly over-capitalized. 2. The N. Y. Transportation Co., as I have repeatedly said, represents the ownership of some very valuable transportation franchises in New York City, and it also has a profitable automobile business. The recent strike, no doubt, has been expensive, but the stock, while not active, promises returns to the patient holder.

"D. C." Providence, R. I.: The permanency of the dividends on Southern Pacific common may depend upon the effect the construction of the Panama Canal will have on heavy freight traffic between the Atlantic and Pacific, and also on the ability of the present transcontinental lines to escape severe competition among themselves. It is clear that the strife between the Hill, the Harriman, and other interests betokens mischief if trade should slacken and prosperity abate. At present, with railroads unable to furnish sufficient cars to carry their freight, competition is the last thing thought of.

"Z." New York: 1. The British Columbia Copper Company has a capital of \$1,250,000, par value of the shares \$5. It is a low-grade proposition upon which a great deal of work has been done. It is not far from the Granby. It has a good management, and is making considerable money at the present price of copper. If that price is maintained, the stock has merit, although it is pretty high. 2. American Hide and Leather preferred offers a fair opportunity for speculation if one has patience, but I see no prospect of a bull market in the near future. 3. Too many bull tips are out on Old Hundred to make it look attractive.

"L." New York: Those who seem to know a good deal about Old Hundred say it represents a large number of excellent mining claims in the San Juan district, Colorado, and that recent developments show that the large capital of \$5,000,000 is justified. It is admitted that the development work

and expenditures on mill and power plants do not represent anything like this amount of money, and that the bulk of the capital, therefore, is in its hidden treasures, the value of which remains to be disclosed. The price at which it has been selling on the curb looks pretty liberal, but it is not extravagant compared with prices at which other curb stocks are selling.

"T. B." Dallas, Tex.: The Tri-Bullion Smelting and Development Company has three groups of mines in New Mexico, Arizona, and Montana. Its Kelly mine, in New Mexico, it is claimed, has produced about \$6,000,000, principally in lead, and is now netting, it is said, from \$500 to \$1,000 daily from its shipments of lead, zinc, and copper. The president, Samuel W. Traylor, of the Traylor Engineering Company, and Mr. W. McA. Johnson, metallurgical engineer, both endorse the property highly. This may account for the advance in the stock. No price is quoted, but you can obtain it and other information by addressing John W. Dundee, treasurer, 43 Exchange Place, New York.

"W." New York: 1. One of the leading officers of the Clover Leaf has told his friends that the 4 per cents. are an excellent investment. The earnings of the road showed a large surplus during the past year. I understand that the amount of the 4s may be increased to retire the prior lien bonds. In that event, they would come very nearly to being a gilt-edged investment. The high price of the preferred stock indicates that dividends on the latter may be anticipated. I regard these bonds as better than Erie first preferred from the security standpoint. 2. I think well of Delaware and Hudson convertible 4s. They are ten-year debentures, convertible into stock at par, at \$200, one year from February 1st, and for five years thereafter. 3. The San Antonio and A. P. 4s are guaranteed, principal and interest, by the Southern Pacific. I am told that the guarantee is good.

"D." Ohio: 1. I have inquired into the references given by the parties chiefly concerned, and have been very favorably impressed. In all such matters there must be a speculative element. It is for this reason that mining enterprises are looked upon with considerable favor by those who are not patient enough to wait for the slow accretions from investments. When we read that a property like the Nipissing, for instance, which cost its promoters less than \$300,000, has suddenly risen to a value on the curb of over \$40,000,000, and that stock which went begging at four or five dollars a share has since been eagerly grabbed at twenty-five or thirty dollars, we realize one of the reasons for the attractiveness of mining stocks. The history of the Calumet and Arizona, also fresh in mind, affords a similar illustration. Those who bought these properties when they were little more than prospects became enriched. Every one who buys into a legitimate mining enterprise feels that he may also strike an equally good chance. 2. The list of securities that you give does not impress me favorably. Information is quite unsatisfactory.

"B." Orangeburg, S. C.: 1. No official statement has been made by the mining engineers who have recently visited the Victoria Chief, but one of the party writes that the engineers were astonished at the richness and extent of the ore deposits, and did not hesitate to say that they had fair to rival those of the best mining camps in that section. As the section referred to includes the famous Bisbee, the great importance of this statement will be realized. 2. It is difficult to secure inside information in reference to a successful mining property. Ordinarily it is easy to judge whether the men behind it have character, or whether they are simply unscrupulous promoters. The reputation of some mining engineers and promoters stands so high that they have only to interest themselves conspicuously in a property to make it immediately of great value. Those who have followed their lead have made money, and are therefore willing to continue to follow. 3. If the Victoria Chief is in any such territory as the mining engineers believe it to be, it has great possibilities. The Calumet and Arizona, located in the same section, was placed on the market at less than \$1 a share, and is now at \$150. The entire Bisbee camp has been noted for the rapid advances in the value of its copper stocks, though at the outset the camp was supposed to have little merit.

"R." London, Canada: 1. It is difficult to get a representative in St. Louis to attend the meeting. I fear, but, if possible, your proxy will be utilized to your advantage. 2. I would not sacrifice my Corn Products. The management of President Bedford seems to me to be very efficient and enterprising, and I believe it will produce the best results for the shareholders. Several million dollars will be expended in modern and model new plants, and this will be done without adding to the obligations of the company, as it can use the proceeds of certain real-estate sales and its surplus. 3. M. P. Norfolk and Western, and Reading have all gone through the throes of financial hardships. The Reading seems to be the best of the three properties from the standpoint of earnings, present and prospective. The action of Missouri Pacific has not been entirely satisfactory to those who have observed it. There was a time when this was regarded as the special pet of Jay Gould, but it looks as if the Wabash system had taken its place with the Gould interests. Norfolk and Western is not in the trunk-line class, and but for the wonderful prosperity of the iron and coal business, would find it difficult to make much of a surplus. A better investment on a 5 per cent. basis than either of these stocks, in my judgment, will be found in the 4 per cent. bonds of the Toledo St. Louis and Western Railway, selling around 80. 4. I doubt it. 5. I fear that the boom in Nipissing had a good deal of manipulation behind it, and that some of the most prominent insiders took advantage of the high prices to unload to their great advantage.

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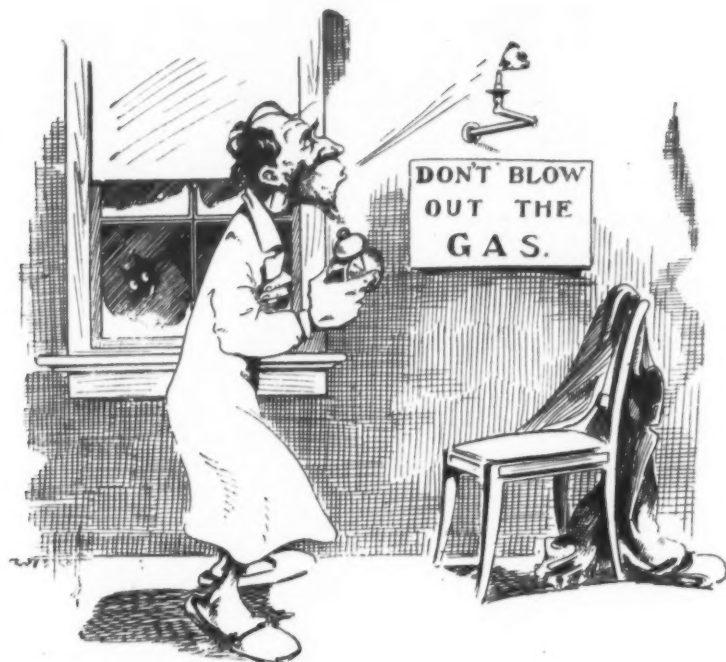
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NEW YORK,
November 15th, 1906.
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